INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 143— BOMBAY FRIDAY OCTOBER 14 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
15 Oct.	NALDERA x		15,088
22 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 „	NARKUNDAx		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,948
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,083
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		10,602
24 „	CHINA‡		4852
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJAx		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
„ „ „ Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
„ „ „ Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th „	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
14th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia. A.M,
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
14th Oct.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
15th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
17th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
19th „	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
26th „	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hakodate Maru..	5303	18 Oct.	30 Oct.
Tamba Maru ..	5815	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	2 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	13 „

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	14th Oct.	26th Oct.
Shunko Maru	26th „	6th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th „
Honolulu Maru	24th „	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"
Box No. 355,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22097.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET - BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 3-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - (Kathiawar)

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Pleer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. 1924 Rs 2,37,34,000* / 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 — Increase Rs. 59,08,000
1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 — Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,33,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay
or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 85
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Fetit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

REVERSIBLE DURRIES.

A feature of Kakomi Durries is that they can be used on either side—a considerable economy.

They are manufactured in a large variety of dainty designs and well defined colours and will be quite cosy to match-in to the colour scheme of your sitting, dining or bed-room. Order now.

Prices from Rs. 2-3 per sq. yard.

LONG SERVICE TURKISH TOWELS

Towels are hard-worked articles. Buy Kakomi and you get towels that are capable of giving you years of excellent service. Well-bleached and good to look at, they are made in a variety of sizes and styles, all at moderate prices.

Prices from Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 40 per doz.

THE BEST FOR THE BED.

Roughly 25 per cent. of our time being spent in bed, we ought to give more than a thought to the bedwear.

Durability and design should be the first considerations. Buy Kakomi bedwear, and you have the additional advantage of low price. Sheets, Counterpanes, Pillow Cases, etc. Write for samples and prices.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K3

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE. —STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. 321, Hornby Road.
M 489

APPLICATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS are invited from Cutchhi Memon students prosecuting studies for degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Engineering and Medicine. For application forms apply to the SECRETARY, Hajee Ismail Hajee Yousuf Ahmedabadi Scholarship Trust, No. 40, Zakaria Musjid, Bombay, (3)
R507.

HOTELS

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

EARN Rs. 100 to 200 a month.—WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS in all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon to sell our famous Mysore Agarbathies and other Perfumery Articles and to canvass shares. Apply with two annas stamps for particulars to:—K. RAMA DAS, Managing Director, The Mysore Perfumery & Indigenous Industries, Ltd., Mysore.
A R467.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL and COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are hereby informed that the IV Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay will not be sitting from SATURDAY, the 22nd of October to MONDAY, the 7th November, 1927, both days inclusive.

SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court
Bombay, 10th October, 1927.
29384

SANDALWOOD SALE NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

The following quantities of sandalwood more or less, will be sold by auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

	Approximate Quantity Tons.	Place of Sale	Date of Sale
Madras Sandalwood	325	Tirupattur	24-11-1927
	75	Vellore	26-11-1927
	175	Satyamangalam.	29-11-1927
Coorg Sandalwood	142	Fraserpet	7-12-1927

NOTE:—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 43 miles by road from Combatore and 39 miles by road from Erode Junction on the S.I. Rly. Tirupattur and Vellore are railway stations on the S. I. Rly.

For terms of sales and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—

Tirupattur and Vellore Sales: District Forest Officer, Vellore.

Satyamangalam Sales: District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.

Coorg Sales: Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, Mercara.

T. A. WHITEHEAD,
Conservator of Forests.
Coimbatore,
Dated 8th October, 1927.
29389

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at their Ordinary Meeting proposed to be called for the 5th December, 1927, or for such subsequent date as may hereafter be notified, to take into their consideration draft revised Byelaws for Public Gardens, Parks and other Spaces vested in or under the control of the Municipal Corporation.

2. The Corporation will before finally approving the said draft bye-laws receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said revised Bye-laws on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than ten days before the day of the said Meeting of the nature of his said objection, will by himself or his counsel, attorney or agent be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said Meeting but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed Bye-laws is kept at the office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

5. Printed copies of the proposed Bye-laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on a payment of annas four per copy.

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 12th October, 1927.
29392

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17B, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1927, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following Business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December, 1926.
(2) To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint auditors for the year 1927 and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
REUBEN SOLOMAN.
Agt. Chairman.

N.B.:—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st October, 1927. to 31st October, 1927. both days inclusive.

29377

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

Will be held at KODIBAG near KARWAR, 21st November, 1927, and the following days.

1,053 tons teak logs
27 tons Sissum logs
69 tons Matti logs
3 tons Honne logs
About 2,518 teak poles.

JUNGLEWOOD RAFTERS
II class 90
III class 839
IV class 74

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

E. S. B. TAVENER,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara W. D.
Karwar, 10th October, 1927.
29391

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
SUIT NO. 441 of 1927.

AHMED HAJI MAHOMED PATEL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Messrs. MIYA JAN MAHOMED a firm ..... Defendants.

To,
Messrs. MIYA JAN MAHOMED,
the Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit has been adjourned to the 19th day of October, 1927.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1927.
Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
29390

SECOND EDITION
JUST PUBLISHED
SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH
Professor of Economics, University of Bombay
New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.
Price Rs. 10.
Published by
B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co
KITAB MAHAL
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WORLD'S HEAVY WEIGHT GLOOM LIFTER!
His Funniest! His Latest!
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Matinee on holidays at 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

MASTER MYSTERY.
WRAPPED in the clutches of blind Justice.
Snatched from their sheltered life of wealth and pleasure—and plunged into the depths of fear and confusion. An Innocent man—jailed—cast into the death cell for the murder of his dearest friend.
See it in the
UNIVERSAL JEWEL
HELD BY THE LAW
Brimming with sheer Power!
Now shown at
UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS) Lamington Road.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
NEXT SATURDAY:
Another Universal "Jewel"
"THE WRONG Mr. WRIGHT"
Featuring
JEAN HERSHOLT
of
"THE OLD SOAK" Fame

Half Price Sale.

VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA.
BY PROF. T. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR
CONTENTS—Nathamuni; Pundarikaksha Yamunacharya; Sri Ramanujacharya Sri Vedanta Desika Manavala Maha Muni and Chaitanya.
Price Re. 1 (One)

TEN TAMIL SAINTS.
By Mr. M. S. Poornalingam Pillai, B.A.
CONTENTS:—Saint Jnana Sambandar: The Impaler of the Jains, Saint Manickavachakar; The Hammer of the Buddhists. Saint Appar; an ideal Servant of God. Saint; Sundarar; God's Bondsman, Saint Kannappa; The Nimrod Bhakta. Saint Karaikal Ammai The Demon Poetess. Saint Tiruvalluvar; A Great Moralist. Saint Meykanda; The Great Saiva Siddhanti; Saint Thayumanavar; A popular Poet-Philosopher; Saint Pattinaththar.
Price As. 12.

SRI MADHWACHARYA.
Sketch of his life and Times By Mr. C.N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., The Philosophy of Madhwacharya. A clear and concise exposition. By Mr. S. Subba Rao, M. A.
Price As. 12.

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Smart Novelties in Beauty Culture

By MIMOSA.

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"To Acquire Plumpness."—The very best thing I can recommend is to acquire the "milk habit." Drink at least a quart of creamy milk every day, and you will soon fill out those scraggy lines. A few cocoanuts might help. Chemists supply these.

"Care of the Hair."—Your hair needs the right kind of shampoo to bring back that softness and lustre. Get about two ounces of stallax from your chemist, and dissolve a teaspoonful only in a cup of hot water. This is plenty for each shampoo. After the shampoo rub a little boranium lotion into the roots of the hair. It is a remarkable tonic and hair stimulant. You can make it by mixing an ounce of boranium in a quarter pint of bay rum.

"Excessive Perspiration."—I sympathise with you. Most people do not know how to avoid the unpleasant odour arising from perspiration. But if you use a little powdered pergol you will have no more trouble. It is much used by refined women.

"Superfluous Hair."—There is nothing so unsightly. Get an ounce of powdered pheminol and apply a little directly to the hair, which will quickly shrivel up, fall away and leave no trace behind. It has a wonderful devitalising effect on the hair roots.

"Slaves to Powder."—Face powders are not very satisfactory. You will find a solution of cleminite all that you demand. Dissolve an ounce in four ounces of water, and apply a little of this to the face in the morning, rubbing gently in till dry. There will be no more "greasy skin," and the effect lasts for many hours, even in a hot room. Many ladies have discarded face powders entirely, and use this method only. It saves much trouble and defies detection.

"Don't Use Rouge."—If you really must have colour, just touch the cheeks with ordinary colliandum, and you will be delighted with the change. It is quite harmless. It produces the hue of perfect health exactly and is not obvious like a rouge.

"Roughness of the Skin."—Probably you are using the wrong kind of soap. So many of the minor ailments of the skin—acne, pimples, scaliness, blotches, etc.—are due to the caustic action of the free alkali in the majority of toilet soaps. But I do know of one perfect soap for delicate skins. It is called Pilenta, and costs a shilling a cake. Its action is bland and soothing, and it is very cleansing to the pores.

"Face Peeling."—You can do it yourself at home, if you wish. Get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax and apply it nightly like cold cream. Wash it off in the morning. The action is quite harmless, and so gradual that no one can detect what you are doing; about ten days is the average time. It works by gently absorbing the worn-out scarf-skin that gives the face its sallow look, but it does not affect the healthy active tissue beneath. It is used to clear the skin also of freckles and tan, and while some skins respond much more quickly than others to its action, I have never heard of a failure. It cannot possibly grow hair.

"Pale Lips."—If you are going to do that, prolactum is the best thing to use. Get a soft stick of prolactum from your chemist and apply like lip salve. It is quite harmless and gives a most natural effect.

"Correcting Over-Stoutness."—By taking clynol berries for a few weeks you will not only remove all traces of the fat with which you are troubled now, but will eliminate from your system the tendency to become fat. Clynol berries is the only preparation known which strikes at the root of the evil, removing not only the fat but the tendency towards developing fatty tissue.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Mennaline is what you are trying to think of. Get an ounce and apply a little each night with the finger tips to eyelashes and eyebrows. It actively stimulates the hair roots.

"To Make Hair Grow."—Boranium dissolved in bay rum is quite the best hair grower I know.

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COUNTESS FINED £20.

NOT TO DRIVE FOR THREE YEARS.

PEDESTRIAN TOLD TO GO TO HELL.

The Countess of Kinnoull, of Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, was, at Marlborough-street Police-court, London fined £20 in mail week for driving a motor-car to the danger of the public at Golden-square, W.C., and was debarred from driving a car for three years, says the "Westminster Gazette."

Notice of appeal was given by a solicitor representing the Countess of Kinnoull, who was not in court.

Police-constable Jenner stated he was on duty in Beak-street, W., after the fatal fall of houses in the street, and was standing by a pole and trestle barrier erected a cross the street to keep the crowd back.

After 10 o'clock at night he heard a car draw up with a "squealing" of the brakes, and heard an argument taking place.

He went to the back of the crowd to see what was wrong, and a man complained to him of being very nearly knocked down. Then he heard the Countess say: "Oh! you go to hell."

PEDESTRIANS SCATTERED.

Mr. Mead: Did she seem sober?

The policeman said she did, adding that the Countess said she did not think there were so many people about in the street. Later she drove at a very fast speed down Upper James-street and twice circled Golden-square, twice scattering pedestrians.

He stopped her, whereupon she said: "Constable, what is this all about?"

Mr. Mead: Did she give any explanation why she went twice round the square?—No.

The policeman added the Countess contended she could have been going fast as the car was only in first gear.

Mr. Vernon Miles, for the Countess, said his instructions were that the Countess was not going at a fast speed. A man said something to her which she regarded as unjustified and there was something of an argument.

Police Inspector Frank Boxhall said there were several motoring convictions against the Countess. They were:

June, 1927.—Fined £10 at St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, for dangerous driving.

January, 1927.—Fined £3 and £2 at Westminster for two cases of excessive speed.

October, 1926.—Fined £5 at Hampstead for excessive speed.

September, 1925.—£15 at Shrewsbury for dangerous driving.

There were, he said, three minor motoring convictions besides.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	£103 0 0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£ 3 17 6
Assam Bengal Railway ordy. Stock	£ 90 0 0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10 p.c. Pref.)	£ 0 11 6
Bombay Port Trust 6 p.c. debs. (1952)	£108 10 0
British Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.	£ 0 8 6
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0 12 9
Burma Oil Co. Ltd.	£ 4 18 9
Calcutta Port Trust 6 p.c. Debs (1952/	£109 0 0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	£100 0 0
Calcutta Port Trust 5 p.c. Debs. (1953/83)	£ 97 10 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 1 1 3
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£ 20 15 0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	£ 0 3 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 6 5 0
French 5 p.c. Rentees	£ 16 5 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£121 10 0
India 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	£ 71 5 0
India 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£ 94 10 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	£ 61 5 0
India 5 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1932)	£103 0 0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2 p.c. Debs. (1954)	£101 0 0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£ 2 0 6
Lloyds Bank Limited	£ 3 5 6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	£ 0 17 6
National Bank of India Ltd.	£ 50 0 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£ 6 10 0
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£ 10 6 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Debs.	£ 81 0 0
Shell Transport and Trading Co. Ltd.	£ 4 7 6
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	£195 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	£ 89 5 0
Tata Iron and Steel (7 p.c. Debentures)	£101 10 0
Tata Power (7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£101 0 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	£103 0 0

Remarks:—Market firm.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13.

Argenfels, Iritivist, Hamburg.
City of Harvard, Large, New York.
Chakla, Betargh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 14.

Warfield, Steel, Karachi.
Arabia, Ferraro, Genoa.
Canara, Lach, Rangoon.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Mooltan, Finch, Sydney.

LOADING.

Oct. 13.

Steamer Bankura for Busreh.
Steamer Argenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Mooltan for Sydney.

S S Argenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Argenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Warfield:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warfield will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Canara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Canara will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Mooltan arrived in harbour yesterday night at about 8 p.m. from London with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo a general cargo and 265 passengers and is sailing hence to Sydney, etc, with mails, a general cargo and passengers on Friday morning at about 10 a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Naldera will arrive to-day at about 12 a.m. from Sydney, etc, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Name of Company.	Latest prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	23/8
Cavunal Rub. and Tea	17/8
Ceylon Planters	43
Ceylon Rubber	55
Chunes Estates	31/8
Cochin Rubber	52/8
Eila Tea	290
Estates Co. of Uva	38/8
Fairlawn Estate	37
Frocester Estates	72
Hathawe Rubber	14/8
Honiton Rubber	11
Horawala Rubber	52/8
Indo-Malay Estates	23
Jambulande T. and Rub.	17
Kalutara Company	50
Kalutara Company	90
Kalutara Rubber	25
Kelani Valley Rub.	35
Langat River	33
Lanka Rubber	90
Lansdowne Rubber	180
Maha Uva Estates	54
Matale Valley Rub.	38
Meall Mot Estates	30/8
Mirishena Rubber	55
Narangoda Rubber	37/8
Neuchatel Estates	55
North-Western Rub.	27
Pelmadulla T. and Rub.	31/8
Rubber Growers'	42/8
Saffragam T. and Rub.	230
Talgaswella Tea	65
Torrington Tea	22
Udabage Tea	80 XD
Udapolla Rubber	26
Ulbswater Rubber	20
Vogan Tea	57

Remarks:—Market steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0.85 Cents.
Udabage XD 5 per cent. 1st Interim.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 12.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.41-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.96
T.T. Madrid on London	27.92
T.T. Milan on London	89.16
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.03
T.T. London on Prague	164.37

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 12.

Rozario Santa Fe per 62-1/2 lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 50/9.
Barletta Russo per 62-1/2 lb:
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 49/9.
Wheat South Australian:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers 51/9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:
November shipment paid 52/3.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 12.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt:—
Nov/Dec. delivery sellers 30/3.
Linseed Oil, naked London cwt:—
Jan/Apl. delivery paid 30/9.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 12.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £8-7-6
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £17-5-0.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £19-12-6.
Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Nov/Dec. shipment sellers £17-6-3.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Dec/Jan. shipment Hull sellers £15-17-6.
Linseed Bombay, ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £17-17-6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 12.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 14/8-1/4.
Jan/March per cwt. 14/11-1/4.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 14/10.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct/Dec. shipment 14/10-3/4

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 12.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £17-6-3

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 12.

New York and New Orleans markets were closed to-day.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 12.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A & C.	20-3|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	121-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3|8
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	85-3|4
Conversion Loan	75-1|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	103
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61-3|8
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71-1|4
Consols	56
War Loan 5 per cent	102-3|4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	94-3|4

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 12.

	£
Copper English Best Selected	61-3|8
Copper Braziers	70-1|2
Yellow Metal	62-3|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	23-5|8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-7|8
Tin English Ingots	261-1|2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 12.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. .. 84\|4\|11-1\|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 12.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1\|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-5\|16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-7\|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3\|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1\|4 p.c.

CRYSTAL CO. ON COTTON.

On Saturday the Bureau in America published another report giving the condition of the crop as at 1st October as 54.2 per cent indicating a crop of 12,678,000 bales. The Ginning report published the same day stated that 5,245,000 bales had been ginned by 1st October. The market advanced on the publication of the crop estimate as the figure was slightly below expectations but has since declined on liquidation as it is felt in many quarters that the large ginning figures indicate a final outturn in excess of the Bureau crop estimate. As the weather since 1st September has been more favourable than otherwise it is not surprising that those who have to buy cotton find difficulty in believing that crop prospects have declined since that date. In any case even should the crop not exceed the estimate there is ample cotton to meet requirements and so long as prices remain at the present high level consumers will be content to continue a policy of hand to mouth buying. It appears to us that the Bull campaign is over. Hedge selling has been the principal feature of the market for the last month and will continue in evidence so long as the present attractive price to the grower is available We look for a further decline.

During the last few days the local market has at last shown a tendency to come into a proper parity with the price of American cotton. During the last few weeks practically ideal conditions have prevailed in the Indian cotton belt and a bumper crop is now practically assured. It is realised that a heavy movement is imminent at prices highly satisfactory to the ryot. Bulls naturally are feeling uneasy especially as exporters have so far sold very little of the New Crop out of the country. There was a little export demand yesterday, but as this buying was accompanied by heavy short covering, there is a tendency to exaggerate the importance of this, the first real demand this season. Looking to the size of the coming crop, the price level, trade conditions, and the ample supply of American cotton, we are strongly of opinion that the Indian crop cannot be marketed on the basis of F. G. Broach at over Rs. 400/- per candy.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28
Receipts to date 12-10-27	2821000
Receipts Yesterday 12-10-27	241000
Exports to date 12-10-27	1475000
Stock at Ports 7-10-27	1822000
Stock Interior Towns 7-10-27	734000
Stock Liverpool 7-10-27	1058000
Visible Supply 7-10-27	4461000
Quantity in Sight 7-10-27	3610000
	1926-27.
Receipts to date 12-10-27	3146000
Receipts Yesterday 12-10-27	241000
Exports to date 12-10-27	1561000
Stock at Ports 7-10-27	1568000
Stock Interior Towns 7-10-27	866000
Stock Liverpool 7-10-27	808000
Visible Supply 7-10-27	3759000
Quantity in Sight 7-10-27	3946000

LIVERPOOL.

STEADY ON FROST REPORTS

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

The Liverpool futures market opened unchanged to 1 point higher against expectations of better prices on reports of Indian and Continental selling. Prices ruled steady with a small fluctuation but towards the close the market displayed a better tone on predictions of frost.

One telegram says that frost has fallen in Oklahoma, North and Central Texas. The close was steady at rise of 3 to 5 points for the near months while distant deliveries closed unchanged to 1 point lower. Spot Cotton improved 7 points to 11.45d. and sales of ready cotton were 10,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures improved 7 to 6 points. Egyptian Spot improved 10 points while future Contracts closed unchanged to 9 points higher.

Cotton crop is passing through a critical stage of frost period and usual average date of killing frost in Texas in autumn is the end of October and the beginning of November. It is possible that if predictions of frosts are realized, it may act as a stimulant to the prices but in view of large and early ginnings, we believe the damage is not likely to be serious and advise sales in strong markets.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Liverpool 12th October:

Messrs. Patel Bros:—

9-15 a.m.: "Light to moderate rainfall Georgia and Central belt."

10-30 a.m. "Market opened lower than expected on Indian and Continent selling."

5-05 p.m.: "Heavy long liquidation."

Messrs. Langley and Co.:—

"Frost expected."

Messrs Stern and Co.:—"Our opinion remains unchanged. We continue to look for higher level in the long run."

Messrs. Grunning and Co.:—"Market advanced in the afternoon owing to killing frost in Oklahoma. Frost general in northern Texas and Central."

Forecast:—Killing frost in Panhandle, low temperature in Oklahoma, Arkansas and North Texas:"

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 12th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson (6 p.m.):—

"Consider recent liquidation places market in sound position. Ready respond to adverse weather, news or increase rate activity. Predictions of frost to-night in Texas and Oklahoma."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

October	11.02 plus .03
November	11.02 plus .07
December	11.05 plus .06
January	11.07 plus .05
February	11.05 plus .04
March	11.07 plus .03
April	11.05 plus .02
May	11.07 plus .01
June	11.01 plus .01
July	10.98 plus .02
August	10.86
September	10.74
October	10.61 —.01
Middling Spot	11.45 plus .07

SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

Scinde Good	8.65 plus .05
Scinde Fully Good	8.85 plus .05
Scinde Fine	9.05 plus .05
Bengal Good	8.65 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	8.85 plus .05
Bengal Fine	9.05 plus .05
Oomra Good	9.20 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	9.45 plus .05
Oomra Fine	9.70 plus .05
Broach Good	9.60 plus .05
Broach Fully Good	9.90 plus .05
Broach Fine	10.20 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

October	17.98
November	18.12
December	18.15
January	18.23 plus .01
February	18.26 plus .01
March	18.30 plus .01
April	18.31 plus .02
May	18.32 plus .03
June	18.34 plus .05
July	18.37 plus .09
August	18.37 plus .09
September	18.37 plus .09
October	18.37 plus .09
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	18.85 plus .10

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 12.

Silver:—Market quiet but steady.

Spot	25-3|4
Forward	25-3|4

BOMBAY.

FROST REPORTS INDUCE BUYING.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Following a slight improvement of 5 points in Liverpool futures and reports of frost in Oklahoma and Texas resulted in a firm opening of the local market with Broach Apl/May delivery at Rs. 408/8. There was some covering which hardened prices to Rs. 412/. At this level long liquidation checked the advance and prices declined to Rs. 407/. again improved to Rs. 411/8 on steady buying and short covering and prices were quoted as under at 4 p.m.—

Broach Apl/May	408/8	412	407	410/8
Oomra Dec/Jan	375	378/8	375	378
Bengal Dec/Jan	337	340	337	340

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Liverpool opened 1 point higher and later cables showed it 5 points higher. The prections of frost were not realised except slight frost in scattered areas. The local market opened at Rs. 410/4 for B...roach Apl/May delivery and ruled steady.

Broach Apl/May	410/4	410/4	407/8	407/8
Oomra Dec/Ja	366	366	364/8	364/8
Bengal Dec/Jan	339	339	338	338

To-day's improvement in the local market is a natural one after drastic liquidation which necessitated technical readjustment of the situation. In view of excellent crop prospects it is anticipated higher prices will induce increased hedge and speculative selling which is not likely to be absorbed in the absence of any trade or export demand. The movement is bound to tell on the prices and prefer sales in strong markets as there are no prospects of any brisk demand in the near future.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Yen.

October	237.90—.0.10
January	244.50+.0.10
April	249.00—.0.40

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. in their weekly report state as under.—

"The sensational bearish developments in the stock market had a sympathetic action in New York cotton, particularly on Monday last, while the improvement in London-New York cross rate is telling upon Liverpool prices. While price fluctuations may be erratic for sometime more, we think that the prices would not run down far away from the present level.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Wednesday's Receipts	839
Wednesday's Exports	1,265
Receipts from 1st Sept.	73,159
Receipts same time last year	54,286
Exports from 1st Sept.	85,817
Exports same time last year	29,644
Stock of Cotton on 6th October	309,686
Stock same time last year	317,686

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 13

Bengal Dec/Jan	340
Broach Apl/May	410
Oomra Dec/Jan	378

READY COTTON SALES.

100	Japan T & Co.	Mandusar	360
100	Do.	Bengal	355/360
200	Do.	Hathras	341
100	Hirjee Lalji	Bengal	352
100	Hindustan Mill	Bengal	352
200	R. Dossa	Bengal	352
100	Samji Dharamshi Comptah		430
100	Raili Bros. Manabadur old		303
100	H. M. Mehta & Co. Karnol		401
200	Raili Bros.	Dholera	370/373
100	Volkart Bros.	Berar	382

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 13.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh		512	1751
Central India	49	6327	5706
Barsi and Nagar		951	407
Hyderabad-Gaorani		409	110
Berar	114	3114	1308
Central Provinces		2333	569
Total Oomras	163	13656	9 851
Dholera	91	11027	1627
N.W. Provinces	372	3780	1672
Rajputana	78	5085	4895
Sind-Punjab	123	3061	2828
Broach		2345	9
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	4106
Westerns-Northerns		2619	6309
Cocoanada			119
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6013	3595
Persian	12	1452	1762
American		17955	7692

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd. (5 p.m.).—

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Ready	Rs. 21-7-0
Asho	Rs. 21-6-9
Kartika	Rs. 21-6-9
Magser	Rs. 21-6-9
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bar	Rs. 21-7-0

Touch 96, 97, 98, 99.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Ready	Rs. 58-7-0
London—Ready	Rs. 25-12-0
London—Forward	Rs. 25-12-0

LONDON—SHANGHAI.

Opening	2.6 5|16
Closing	2.6 3|8

Aso Opening 58-4-0, Highest 58-7-0, Lowest 58-4-0, Closing 58-6-0.

Kartika Opening 58-5-0, Highest 58-7-0, Lowest 58-5-0, Closing 58-6-0.

Magser Opening 58-5-0, Highest 58-7-0, Lowest 58-5-0, Closing 58-6-0.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 972.
Bank's buying D D 957.

JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 128 1/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124-1/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134 3/4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 170 1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275 1\|2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84 11-1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25/12.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25/12.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet. India was a buyer at lower rate. Sellers scarce.
American Cross Rate, dol. 4.87 3/32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
6 months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1-3/4 to 2 per cent.
1 month 2-1/2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Egyptian and African	3797	9821	
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts			
Total	839	73.159	54,286

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 6th Oct.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1265	41,019	31,801
Japan & China		52.810	12078
Coast Ports		2021	1175
Up-country by Rail		6,662	5933
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		4,811	2,075
Total	1265	107323	56464

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Mill Terms	Ready Nov.	Delivery Contracts. Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G	350		
Bengal Fine M.G.	345	+12/3	+10
Bengal F.G.M.G.	340		
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	345		
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	340		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	390		
Nagpur Fine M.G.	390	+28	+20
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	385		
Arvi Fine M.G.	385	+20/1	+13
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	380	+10/1	+ 4
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	375		
Khandesh Fine M.G.	375	+ 4	— 4
Muthia Fine M.G.	365		— 7
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	—	—	—
Purna Average Quality	—	—	—
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	380		
Indore Ujjain	375		
Burwah Sanavad	375		
			March.
Broach Fine M.G.	410		+14
Broach F.G.M.G.	400		
Westerns Good M.G.	390		
Westerns H.G.	—		
Cambodia Fine M.G.	460		
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M.G.	430		
Compta F.G.M.G	430		
Dholera F.G.M.G.	—		
Kadi/Viramgam F.G.M.G.	—		

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 12.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 1\|4-1\|8

STOCKS AND SHARES

OPENING RISE FOLLOWED BY REALISING.

SECURITIES CLOSED STEADY

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton mill shares opened firm to-day but could not sustain the improvement under profit taking. Century was the chief while Dyeing and Fazul were next in demand. Dyeings hardened to 1,007/8 and Century to Rs. 475/- when a rush of liquidation declined prices. The close was barely steady. The market at the moment is manipulated by Bill operators in some scrips and it is possible that until shorts are covered prices may be pushed higher. We think it dangerous to follow the advance and watch the developments before taking a constructive Bear side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron shares ruled quiet but steady with no new feature. Tramways were subject to unloadings which declined to Rs. 137/8. Bombay steamer shares were weak. Burmahs and Alcocks were steady with a small turn over. Shivrajpur and Bundi were quiet. Indian Cement declined on liquidation.

SECURITIES.

The market ruled steady on buying by option sellers and investors. The close was steady.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79|8.
Baroda (100.50) 14 p.c. 88|8.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 8 p.c. 64.
Central (£5) 9 p.c. 27|14.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 80 xd.
Imperial (100) 1,455.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 353|12.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 32.
Central India Mining (10) 24|14.
India Cement (250) 187|8.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 173|12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 585.
Punjab Cement (D) (10) 9|4.
Punjab Cement P 13-4.
Shivrajpur (10) 47|12.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 900.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 1\|2 p.c. 142|8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1\|2 p.c. 702-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 83.
Surat Electric (O) 700, 5 p.c. 94.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 7 p.c. 812|8.
Andhra Valley P. (1000) 7 p.c. 1,017|8.
Bombay Tramways (O) 4-1|2 138|2.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7p.c. 62 XO
Surat Electric P. 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elect O. (100) 1,076|4.
Tata Hydro Pref (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,040.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 528.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 857-8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1.245.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 860.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 610.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412-8.
Apollo (30) nil, 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mrg. (500) 340.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 93, 997|8.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 548|12.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 490.
Century (100) 20, 467|8.
Crescent (100) 207|8.
Colaba Mills 136/4
Dawn (250) 80, 720.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 0|15|6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 132/8.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 20, 900 956|2.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600.
Globe (100) 31|4.
Gokak Mills (100) 130.
Indore Mawan, (100) 370.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 263|12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (500) 29/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 267-8.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,800.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 115.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1.700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2035.
New Great Mills 321|4.
Pabaney Mill 200, 280.
Pearl Mill 230, 596|4.
Phoenix (100) 412|8.
Simplex (100) 177|8.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1\|2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,200.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24.
Swadesh Mills (100) 15 521|4 X.D.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 158|12.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3,100.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 13.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/5/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/7.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs nil.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Fre) due 1932 Rs. 107/6.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103.

Forward Rates.—17th October sett. 3 1/2 p.c. Paper Rs. 76/5 1945/55 Rs. 107/6/6 4 per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/6,
Tone of Market.—Easy.

Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c 560.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (nil) 303|12.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 700.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.P. 263|12.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 192|8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 261/4.
Bombay Uganda (100.80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 27-8.
British Burma Petroleum 51|9, 5|12.
Relapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/2.
Empire of India Life (500-125 1.82|5.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 18|4.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) 30 p.c. 2,200.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 690
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 17.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 134-8.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50 XD.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 86|4.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 53.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 182|8.
Telephone Co. (50) 42.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)
(Special for the "Chronicle.")
Muktsar (Punjab), Oct. 11.

FORWARD RATES:

Wheat Maghar	4	6	9
Gram Katak	3	15	6
Gram Jeth	3	9	9
Cottonseed Maghar	3	4	9
Cottonseed Poh	3	4	0
Cottonseed Phagan	3	5	9

READY:—

Wheat	4	4	0 to 4	11	0	
Gram	3	15	0 to 4	3	0	
Barley	3	0	6 to 3	1	6	
Cottonseed	3	8	0			
Kappas	13	8	0 to 14	8	0	
Cotton	33	8	0			

Market arrival:—

Grain	800 mds.
Kappas	900 mds.

Market condition:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 12th inst.

Wheat	1,058 cwts.
Linseed	725 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	191 "
Gingellyseeds	718 "
Groundnuts	3,296 "
Castorseed	3,638 "
Rice	580 "
Myrabollams	375 "
Cottonseed	3,064 "
Gram	183 "
Joowar	787 "
Bajree	537 "
Coal	5,335 tons.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

SATURDAY, Oct. 15.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Scouts Jamboree, Cooperage, 9-30 p.m.

Nadkarni Cup Football: Second semi-final, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

The next sitting of the Maithil Conference will be held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant, at Madhubani (Dt. Darbhanga) under the Presidency of the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga.

LAXMI NARAYAN TEMPLE.

The fire-works at the Goculdas Tejpal Shree Laxmi Narayan Temple at Gowalia Tank Road, will be let off to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. in celebration of its anniversary.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest of Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Saturday, the 15th instant.

LECTURE ON MALARIA.

Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar will deliver a lecture on Malaria at Thakurdwar Maratha Boys' School, at 4 p.m. (B. T.) to-day (Friday). Rao Bahasur A. K. Pai will preside.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

All tenders for sterling received on the 13th October 1927 were rejected. £1,000,000 will be off-red for tender on Wednesday 19th October 1927 on the same conditions as previously announced.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the of the Blind Relief Association, treated 150 Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave, patients in the month of September, of whom 98 were males and 52 females.

SOCIAL SERVICE GATHERING.

The fourth Annual Social Gathering of the Social Service League Night High School will be held under the presidency of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta on Sunday the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Esphinstone Road, Parel.

LECTURE ON "GOD AND MAN."

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, Prof. Dr. J. A. Graham of Manchester will deliver a public lecture on "God and Man", at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ruviline Street, Fort, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji J. Mody, will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

ARYA SAMAJ.

There will be a public debate in the Arya Samaj Hall, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on Sunday (the 16th inst.), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) when Sjt. V. Satyarthi, Sidantha Visharada will move that belief in re-birth is the most satisfactory explanation to sustain Karma theory, and Sjt. Pandit Vijayashanker Moolshanker will oppose. Mr. Ghirdurlal Mehta will preside.

DR. J. N. MEHTA CONGRATULATED.

At a meeting of the Medical Students of the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College held in the Main Lecture Theatre of the College on the 11th instant, under the presidentship of Dr. N. A. Furandare to congratulate Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, the Dean of the College was congratulated on his getting an extension of three years as recently sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from Bombay of 8th inst. arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 12th instant, and left there at 10-30 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer s.s. "Karapara" from South and East African ports is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday morning the 15th instant and will proceed to No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

Now that the Union is registered under the Indian Trade Union Act, and recognised as well by the Municipal Commissioner, the membership is fastly increasing. Those workers, who have not joined still, are very earnestly requested to do so at an early date.

Mr. Datar having resigned, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar is appointed in his place.

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. S. H. Jhabvala, R. S. Nimbkar, Rajaram Bin Rajaram, Vithal Gajjar, S. H. Hyder, Gajanan Khema, Sk. Mahmood Sk. Ahemed, Ganpat Vithoo, Nanji Nishanbhai Desai, Ahemeh Yar Beg, Ibrahim Nijamusdin, as representatives of the Union, is going to wait upon the Municipal Commissioner to explain the grvences of the men.

BATTLE OF THE TIMES AGAIN!

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER THE AUTOCRAT!

CITY FATHERS' EMPHATIC REPLY.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

Mr. J. B. Banaji Behram moved:—

"That all clocks in all the offices of the Bombay Municipality and in the various Fire Brigade Stations be set to Bombay Time and that the Commissioner be requested to inform other Officers of the Municipality that whenever they have to make appointments with parties, those appointments should be made by Bombay Time and not by Standard Time."

Dr. C. J. J. Cursetji seconded the resolution.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai requested the mover of the proposition not to press his resolution as it was not practicable for the Bombay Municipality to impose Bombay Time upon the Bombay public who were used to Standard Time.

AN EXPRESSION OF PROTEST.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai supporting the proposition urged the House to keep up Bombay Time as an expression of their protest against Government.

AUTOCRAT OF THE CORPORATION.

The Commissioner relied on Section 64 of the Bombay Municipal Act which vested all the executive power in him. The Corporation might have jurisdiction over the Municipal clocks when they were in Session, but after that, he submitted, they had no jurisdiction. He reminded the Corporation that the commercial community and the general public did not set their clocks at Bombay Time and forcing the executive to adopt at all times Bombay Time, would derange the work of the Municipal Executive. If the resolution was passed, he said, with most sincere regret he would express his inability to comply with the request of the Corporation.

IF HE REFUSED!

Dr. C. J. J. Cursetji pointed out that the speech of the Commissioner emphasised the necessity of the Corporation appointing their own Commissioners. If the Commissioner refused to comply with their request, he suggested, the Corporation should deal with the question in some other way.

SERVANT OF CORPORATION.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said the Commissioner was the servant of the Corporation and was morally bound to comply with their request. He, however, urged Mr. Boman-Behram not to press the matter as Standard Time was observed at the police stations, police courts and by the general public and no useful purpose would be served by passing the resolution forcing the public to observe Bombay Time.

Mr. Boman-Behram in reply said that the whole Municipal Government was under the Act vested with the Corporation and not with the Commissioner. He therefore submitted that the Commissioner was bound to carry out their wishes.

PROPOSITION CARRIED.

The proposition when put to the vote was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

DETENU DAY CELEBRATION

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Preparations are in progress for celebrating the Detenn Day on the 25th instant, in Calcutta and in all district towns of the Presidency. Invitations have been sent by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to Messrs. Gandhi, Srinivasa Iyengar, M. R. Jayakar, N. C. Kelkar, T. Prakasam, Mahomed Ali, Drs. M. A. Ansari and Moonje, and others.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is shortly arriving in Calcutta to participate in the celebration.

In view of the fact some of the detenus have been more than four years in jails and are not in the best of health, definite measures of protest against their continued detention are likely to be resolved upon on the day.

The Provincial Congress Committee is busy looking after arrangements also in connection with the ensuing sitting of the All-India Congress Committee.—Free Press.

WOMAN STABBED BY HUSBAND'S BROTHER

One Bhagibai, a Hindu lady aged 35, wife of one Gooniya Mochi, was returning from te mill to her house at about 6 p.m. when she is alleged to have been stabbed by her husband's brother, Yesoo Dharma Mochi, at Tardeo. She has got four wounds on her body on different parts. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The cause of this attack is believed to be enmity between two brothers. Yesoo after some time went to Nagpada Police Station and surrendered himself. Sub-Inspector Mr. Parulekar of Agripada Police Station is making enquiries in the matter.

SETH RAMGOPALJI MOHTA OF BIKANER.

The elected President of the All-India Maheshwar Mahasabha 8th Session Pandharpur. He is a well-known personality in Marwari community and a famous landlord of Karachi. A Hindu Shiva temple has been erected in London by his donations. He arrived in Bombay yesterday and was welcomed at Grant Road by leading Marwaris of Bombay. He left Bombay for Pandharpur last night.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS

CLERKS OF WHEELER AND CO., ON TRIAL

L. V. R. Hande and L. T. Landgey, two clerks have further been arrested in connection with the defalcation of Rs. 14,588 at Messrs. Wheeler and Co. It will be recalled V. D. Otavnekar, the cashier of the firm, was arrested first on September 22nd last. On a statement made by him, Hande who was entrusted with the checking of the cashier's accounts was also arrested on the 5th instant It is alleged that Hande failed to bring to notice of the authorities several false entries made by the cashier, which he could not have failed to notice. Subsequently Landgay, another clerk of the firm, was arrested, as it was found, during the course of the enquiries, that he had made false entries in his books to the extent of Rs. 1,020 to cover the defalcations made by the cashier.

All the three were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday by Inspector Mac Culloch, who applied for their remand till the 27th instant to enable the police to complete their investigations.

Messrs. Vidak, Akadas and Joshi appeared on behalf of the first, second and the third accused respectively and applied for bail. The police officer not objecting orders were passed to release them on bails of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively, and the case was postponed to 27th instant.

TURKISH BATH CASE.

RAHIMATBAI'S EVIDENCE.

When the Turkish Bath case was resumed before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Thursday Rahimatbai, the girl was cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji the defence counsel.

At the outset, she declared that she was on cordial terms with her husband until recently. She repudiated the same statement soon after. She said that she was not treated well in Satara. She was not allowed to see her relatives.

On being asked whether Malkabai took up her cause very often, witness denied and said that Malkabai never interfered on her behalf while in Bombay.

Questioned as to her being found in Miss Meyer's house she said that she went there on her own request to Malkabai as she was afraid that her husband would follow her as long as she was in Malkabai's custody. Malkabai did not accede to her request in the beginning and said she did not want to hide her. But after much persuasion she agreed. She denied the Apollo Bunder incident saying that the stranger who alleged to have been seated by her side was seated on another bench. It was not true that her husband ever asked her about the incident.

The case stands adjourned.

MR. PATEL'S RECEPTION IN POONA

POONA, Oct. 13.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel terminated his stay at Poona after a series of engagements to-day. At 9 a.m. he was received by the Merchants' Association. At 11, Mr. Patel lunched with Sir Chunilal V. Mehta and attended the Council meeting. At 4 p.m. he was the guest of Sir Cowasji Jehangir at tea.

The Municipality presented him with an address at 5 p.m. and at 7, Mr. Patel was the guest of the Chairman and members of the Coalition National Party at the Council Hall gardens. After dining with the President of the Legislative Council, Mr. Patel will leave for Bombay to-night. —A. P.

FLOOD RELIEF IN BARODA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen Bhai Bharucha's letter in your to-day's issue. It is full of sound and sensibility, and misses to catch what I stated and repeat viz., that.

(1) Baroda has done better than British India, so far as the respective Governments are concerned.

Mr. Bharucha alleges that Baroda has been "meagre and tardy" in its relief operations.

Let him compare the achievements and he will find that Baroda still leads by a neck.

I have not stated that the organisation and State machinary in Baroda is perfect. If anything is amiss, I am sure, if pointed out, it will be attended to. At least that is my belief and hope.

(2) When Mr. Bharucha and myself were at Baroda we were shown the foundations of huts. Mr. Bharucha believed they would not go beyond foundations. When I was there last I saw roofs on these huts and I am surprised that he did not see them though he went long after me. Either he or I am suffering from myopia. I believe I am wearing the right number of glasses. Is he sure of his "number"?

(3) When Mr. Bharucha and myself were at Baroda we could see the great gulf between the Prince and his ambitious programme and Dewan Saheb's sense of practicality and responsibility, and we did our best to get them together. Our endeavours succeeded in getting them together, but it would appear they separated soon. I am sorry to know the vaulting ambition of the Prince and his Committee has ended where I thought it would The Fund has been exhausted and is now but an epitaph of buried hopes, but I trust endeavours will be made to resurrect it.

In matters of relief and distress it is but natural that sentiment runs away with the sense of practicality, which if anything is to be achieved must be curbed.

In such matters what is achievable is the best ideal to work upto.—Yours etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

PROSCRIPTION OF "INDIA AND CHINA."

MR. NARIMAN'S QUESTION COUNCIL.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware of the search of the office and press of the "Indian National Herald" by the C. I. D. of Bombay;

(b) whether the said search was carried on under the direction or sanction of Government?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) Yes.

(b) The search was carried out under the authority of a search warrant obtained frm the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay under Section 96-A, Criminal Procedure Code.

(a) the reasons for proscribing the book "India and China";

(b) what are the particular passages objected to by Government?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) A copy of Government notification No. S. D.—806, dated the 23rd 1927, proscribing the booklet, "India and China" is placed on the Table.

(b) The matter is 'sub judice.'

MR. HEALY APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENT OF MAHABLESHWAR.

Mr D Healy of the Indian Police Service, on relief by Mr P A Kelly, CIE, to be Superintendent of Mahableshwar.

HIGH COURT

SEQUEL IN GAMBLING

APPEAL TO MURDER CASE

Before the Hon. Justices Baker and Patker at the High Court an appeal was filed by Ashru Maruti, Dhansing Shamsing and Ganpat Sampat who were convicted of murder and sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Khandesh, the first to death and the other two to transportation.

Their Lordships in giving judgment in appeal held that the evidence was sufficient to convict the first and third accused; but thought that the case of the second accused stood on a different footing. There was no reliable independent evidence proving his presence at the scene of murder on his participation in the crime. On this point, the confession of the other accused and the evidence of a witness were not sufficiently corroborated.

Their Lordships, therefore, gave the benefit of doubt to the second accused and ordered him to be acquitted.

The appeals of the other two accused were dismissed and their sentences confirmed.

EJECTMENT SUIT BY FATHER-IN-LAW'S HEIRS

HUSBAND OF THREE SISTERS.

The Hon. Justices Patker and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of a reference made by the Resident of Aden in an ejectment suit.

The plaintiffs in the case are the legal heirs of the deceased Khan Saheb Ahmedkhan Najookhan. They alleged that the defendant Ibrahim Mahomed Khan, who was a nephew of the deceased, was allowed to live in the latter's house with the plaintiffs as a matter of grace by the deceased. But since the death of the deceased, the defendant was disturbing the peace of the plaintiffs, rendering his residence in the house undesirable.

The defendant had married three daughters of his deceased uncle in succession, and was employed by the deceased as his rent collector.

The suit was contested by the defendant.

The Assistant Resident who tried the case held that the house was the sole property of the deceased Ahmedkhan who allowed his son-in-law, the defendant, to remain in the house in which he was born, through natural love and affection. The defendant was not, therefore, in adverse possession of the property so as to constitute a title to the same by prescription.

EJECTMENT DECREE PASSED.

Long and undisturbed uses or possession confers title by prescription, but to constitute such a title the possession must have been as of right. Mere permissive possession cannot be the basis of right by prescription. (5 Bomb-Law R. P. 12.)

The court, therefore, passe da decree for ejectment against the defendant.

On appeal, the political Resident of Aden accepted the findings of the lower court. But the appellant raised the points that the plaint was not properly signed, and that plaintiff Nos. 4 and 5 being minors and the wards of court could not be represented by an agent. In the opinion of the Political Resident it was doubtful whether such a plea could be entertained in appeal. He, therefore, referred the points to the Bombay High Court for decision.

Mr. K. C. Kovaji appeared for the appellant and Dr. P. N. Daruwalla, Barat Law, instructed by Mr. Y. B. Bhandarkar for the respondents.

Their Lordships dismissed the reference with costs.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Oct 13
Previous Closing Rate	20 68
To-day's Opening Rate	20.60
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	21.00
Difference	+.40

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 13.
Previous Closing Rate	11.07
To-day's Opening Rate	11.0
Difference	+.0
To-day's Closing Rate	11.10
Difference	+.03
Broach Expectation	414

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Oct. 13
Silver Ready	25 11 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 11 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRADE.

B. I. S. N. CO'S VIEWS.

MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND'S ALLEGATIONS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

That the claim made at annual meeting of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company on Monday, that the company is neither apathetic nor hostile to the reservation of coastal trade for Indian ships but would support the demand for legislative effect to be given to the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, is not warranted by facts, is the opinion expressed by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Bombay representative of the Free Press of India.

Mr. Walchand said: I have followed closely the question of the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. As far as I am aware, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company have not only not rendered any help, but they have associated themselves with the activities of foreign vested interests which have strenuously opposed the Indian demand. The views of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company as well as of its agents Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company were stated before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee through Mr. Young, the then General Manager.

IS IT A CHANGE IN VISION?

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company cannot deny that the evidence tendered on their behalf before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee was opposed to Indian aspirations. It is therefore strange that a claim should be made that the Company has always favoured the Indian demand and that it would support the demand for legislation on the lines of recommendations made by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. If the claim is intended as a declaration of the change of vision on the part of the company, I welcome it. Over 75 per cent. of the capital of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company is Indian and it is as much in the interests of the Company as of the Indian public that the company should identify itself with the universal Indian demand.

DISSOCIATE WITH MR. YOUNG'S VIEWS.

I would however, urge on the company not to be content with leaving it to the Indian Merchants' Chamber of which they are not even a member, to fight the battle for the establishment of an Indian Mercantile Marine. They should start by giving tangible expression to the declaration, by in the first instance, their dissociation with the views expressed by Mr. Young on their behalf, and secondly, by directly representing to Government, the necessity for giving effect to the recommendations on coastal reservation and other recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, by early legislation.—Free Press.

CINEMA COMMITTEE.

EVIDENCE IN BOMBAY

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

With reference to the appointment of a Committee to examine the question of Censorship of Cinematograph Films in India, public bodies and associations in this Presidency who may desire to give evidence before the Committee are requested to intimate the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, as early as possible accordingly, giving the names of persons who will represent them.

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Apply to RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA, Director, Indian Commercial Intelligence Business Organising and Industrial Development Bureau, 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

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LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1927.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1927.

THE STOCK HOLDERS' MIRAGE. I.

"On the other hand, if it is a State Bank the capital of which will be subscribed by the Government, every pie of the interest earned by the Bank will be the property of the people of India. Is there any reason why their interests should be sacrificed and handed over to a Company? We have a long and bitter experience of Company managements.... I submit the Government are bound in honour and in fairness to accept the decision of the majority of the Joint Select Committee."

PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.

"I am reluctantly forced to abandon the idea of supporting the proposed Shareholders' Bank and am driven to agree to the institution of the State Bank."

SIR VICTOR SASSOON.

"From all points of view, therefore, viz., of economy, control, intelligent interest and even the safety of the Bank itself, a Shareholders' Bank is absolutely unacceptable."

MR. JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.

"In deference to the opinion that is generally held in India on the question I think myself that I should not press my preference for the Shareholdres' Bank."

SIR ALEXANDER MURRAY.

"Sir, the idea of a private capital Company for this purpose is an idea which is only to be mentioned in order to be rejected. We will not have private capital in the Bank on any consideration."

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

"A Shareholders' Bank is wholly unsuitable for this purpose."

MR. A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

"Some simple-minded people seem to think that in itself the Reserve Bank is an 'avtar' of salvation for India, but they will soon be disillusioned, when the Bank will begin to operate."

MR. N. C. KELKAR.

"This Bill might be passed over our heads; the scheme might be put into operation against our will; but under no circumstances shall we agree to the Shareholders' Bank."

LALA LAJPATRAI.

"The Government of India are willing as a contribution to the spirit of harmony not to press their amendments with regard to share capital."

SIR BASIL BLACKETT.

The foregoing extracts from the speeches of official and unofficial members of the Assembly indicate the vigour and unanimity with which the popular parties pressed for the rejection of the Shareholders' Bank and the reluctant concurrence with that decision of the European and official members when that became inevitable. The clause relating to the institution of the State Bank in place of private Shareholders' Bank was thereupon carried by the House without a division. This decision was reached on the first of September last and for once it appeared that the popular parties would, so far as this particular measure was concerned, act as a compact body and work together to place on the Statute Book a genuine Central Bank with a national directorate to serve the best and truest interests of the nation in the matter of currency and credit. We would briefly advert to the reasons which moved the House to reject the Shareholders' Bank. It was pointed out by speaker after speaker that such vital issues as currency and credit could not be left to be settled by an institution in which private interests predominated; that the shareholders would look only to their dividend once in a year and that so long as that was regularly paid the important matters with which the Bank was charged would not cross their minds until the next dividend became due.

A well-paid shareholder is an indifferent shareholder and it will be futile to expect that he would ordinarily possess the knowledge, public spirit, time and willingness to study and follow the problems associated with a Reserve Bank. In such circumstances the Bank would soon degenerate into a body worked at the sweet will of the Governor and the Deputy-Governor who being the nominees of Government and whose reappointment being dependent on the good will of the Government, would be naturally inclined—we may say compelled—to carry out the Government point of view whenever any vital question of policy arose. The majority of the other directors in the Shareholders' Bank would be elected at the annual general meeting of the Bank in a thin House and while ostensibly elected by the shareholders they would be really nominated by the Governor and the Deputy-Governor and would naturally be disposed to be amenable to their will on all important occasions. The certain result of having a directorate elected in the manner described would be that the Government of India and the Secretary of State would be free to impose their will on the Bank and have everything in their own way without being accountable if anything went wrong. That these fears were well-founded is proved by the report of the recent general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of England, where only eleven members were present and only one question was asked and that was also answered as a matter of grace. If such is the experience of the shareholders of the greatest Bank in the world it would be small wonder if the Reserve Bank of India, with its shareholders scattered all over the country, could not make a better show.

These objections were strongly pressed before the Assembly and they carried conviction to the majority of the members. Moreover, it was pointed out that while the capital of the private Shareholders' Bank was to be five crores the national assets which were to be in its custody and under its control amounted to hundreds of crores. The assets of the Currency Department alone would be approximately 300 crores and they would increase with the passage of the time. In the banking departments, besides the crores of public funds belonging to the Central Government, there would be crores more belonging to Provincial Governments and local bodies. Little, if any, protection could be afforded to these crores by the paltry capital of five crores subscribed by the shareholders. Therefore, not merely the safety of these huge deposits, but the stability of the exchange and the vast economic interests which depended on it and even the credit of the country itself would be imperilled if the directors of the Bank, either through negligence or recklessness, landed it into any heavy loss. These reasons weighed with the Assembly and compelled a reluctant Government to bow to its clearly expressed wishes. But, though defeated, Sir Basil Blackett was by no means vanquished and what he lost by the rejection of the Shareholders' Bank he sought to regain by the personnel of the Directors of the State Bank. Hence the birth of the Stockholders' Scheme amidst a flourish of the trumpets; but we must defer the examination of the scheme to another occasion.

OUR GYMKHANAS IN DANGER.

We understand that the Development Department intends removing the Hindu, Muslim and Parsi and other Gymkhanas from their present sites on the Kennedy Sea Face. At present these Gymkhanas, in view of their fulfilling a useful public purpose by encouraging sports and physical culture, pay only a nominal rent of one rupee each to Government. Now the Development Department, it is said, coolly proposes that all these Gymkhanas should betake themselves to the new reclaimed plot No. 7 at Colaba, where they are promised double as much space, but on a high rent. They are to receive no compensation for the removal and are to pay as much rent as will bring Government a return of 5 per cent. Evidently, the Government of Bombay, having bungled badly in the Back Bay Scheme at the expense of the public and finding it hard to get purchasers for the plot No. 7, are now out to force a bargain with public health institutions like the Gymkhanas. Their proposal means a practical extinction of these institutions, as few will find it possible to go to the extreme southern end of the city for purposes of recreation. The offer of twice as much space on plot No. 7 is about as fair as to offer four times as much at Dadar. Besides, as Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee points out in an interview printed elsewhere, the proposal to let out the present sites of the Gymkhanas for private buildings would be to choke the sorely needed lungs of the city. The old play-ground attached to the Elphinstone College is now wholly built upon, so is a good part of the University Gardens and the Charni Road Gardens. While the population is increasing, while, happily, more and more men are evincing interest in games, and while people are clamouring for more open spaces, it is inconceivable that Government should be thinking of scrapping the Gymkhanas and choking up their sites. No doubt all these institutions will protest against the proposal. But it is a matter that concerns the whole city and its health. The public must severely condemn this encroachment on their all too few open spaces. Mr. Tairsee refuses to believe that Sir Leslie Wilson and Sir Chunilal Mehta, both cricketers and lovers of cricket, will permit this outrage. We share Mr. Tairsee's optimism. But, in view of past bitter experience, the citizens of Bombay cannot be too vigilant in this respect and we trust the Municipal Corporation will immediately bestir itself and take measures to avert the danger threatening the Gymkhanas.

IN WHOSE INTEREST?

A scientist in London has recently discovered that mosquitoes of a rare variety had invaded a portion of it. He observes that "as in other types, only the females bite." India has the misfortune to be bitten not merely by female political mosquitoes. The male ones are very active in London just now as can be gathered from a remarkable introduction by Sir Theodore Morrison to a book entitled "British India" by a person who writes under the "nom de plume" "Indian Mahomedan". Sir Theodore, the great "friend" of India, who is described at gatherings in London, where Indians of the "right type" assemble to do pooja before retired Civil Servants and Pro-Consuls from this country, as a dispassionate student of Indian problems with a unique understanding of the "Muslim case", says in his introduction that Indians can be trusted to administer the country as public servants, but that they are not fit for responsible Government. He pays a tribute to the work of the "Indian Mahomedan" as a piece of impartial writing. We understand that the book, priced at 32sh. per copy, has been generously patronised by the Education Department of the Government of Bombay. Copies of it will, doubtless, be distributed to schools and colleges. So impartial is the author in regard to names, dates and other facts that Bal Gangadhar Tilak is only described as Gangadhar Tilak and his paper "Kesari" is declared to have been closed down in the year 1897. The author defends the Rowlatt Act vigorously, but there is no mention of Jallianwalla or of the Non-Co-operation movement in the volume. In whose interest do the Government of Bombay patronise this atrocious parody of "British India"?

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

Addressing the students of the Government City College, Hyderabad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said: "It is from the Indian States that we look for an ideal of Hindu-Muslim Unity to be sent out." She cited the example of Hyderabad as having always maintained that ideal. Other similar examples can be easily cited. But it is now an uncontested fact that the Indian States have maintained communal amity far more than British India. And this is a most significant fact. No less significant is the fact that the Hindus in Afghanistan are living quite at peace with their Muslim fellow-citizens. Possibly, Mrs. Naidu did not speak on the secret of the difference. It was obvious. But she did well to impress upon the young boys before her that it is only the feeling of brotherhood that lifts men above the level of dogs. We hope the boys and, if possible, their elders will take the lesson to heart.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

WHY A SUPREME COURT IS NECESSARY

(BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR).

VII*

The next question is one of law and justice. The people of India will not know that there is a serious lacunae in the Criminal Law of India. Persons acquitted by the Sessions Judge and who are convicted on appeal by the Local Government to the High Court have absolutely no right of appeal. They are therefore condemned unheard. This is a situation which would be intolerable in any country—the more so in India where the Judiciary is not manned by professional lawyers and amateur lawyers drawn from the services are entrusted with the high responsibility of passing sentences of death. In the ordinary murder case a sentence is liable to confirmation by the High Court but after confirmation when the final sentence is passed there is no appeal. The fact being that the only appeal that the Criminal Law allows is one against the intermediate judgment of the Sessions Court. In England with the establishment of the Court of Criminal Appea in 1907 there is an appeal in all serious cases. I have pointed out in the series of articles I have contributed to the Press and collected in a book form the serious injustice from which the people of India suffer in Criminal cases.

DEFECTIVE LEGAL REMEDIES.

In the interpretation of the constitution the present Government of India Act gives the Governor-General the final authority to interpret the constitution with the result that when the Legislature and the Executive are at variance the latter are the judges in their own case. No form of federal government exists in any part of the British Empire without the Supreme Court which interprets and upholds the law. In civil cases the Privy Council are unable to act and in majority of cases they have to decide the effect of popular movements upon a person's actions—such as are for example cases of sedition and they have themselves declared that in cases involving the violation of laws, the credibility of witnesses, the appraisement of men's profits, they are unable to judge, because they are an absentee court sitting far away from the place of trial. There are numerous other reasons which justify the establishment of a Final Civil and Criminal Tribunal in this country. The High Courts of India should not be under the Provincial Governments. They cannot possess that degree of independence when they are subject to local influence and apt to be swayed by local politics. They should all be placed under the Central Gofernment. There is no use multiplying local High Courts. As a matter of fact, it would be both economical and conducive to the more efficient discharge of public duties if there is one High Court in India, sitting as they do now in the various localities, but technically forming part of the same Court. It will enable more frequent transfers of judges, enabling the Court to meet more often to decide difficult questions, to reconcile differences and otherwise improve the Judicial Administration of the country.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

The question whether India should have a representative Government or a Democratic Government has been overlooked by those who have spoke or written on the subject. To a student of Law, the difference between the two forms of Government would be obvious. A democratic Government is only possible in a country where the people possess a certain amount of solidarity, balance of judgment, and have developed a national instinct. A representative Government is a lower form of Government in which all communities and classes are proportionately represented. But it is certainly not tthe best form of Government though it is necessary and a step in the evolution of democracy India at present possesses a representative Government but it does not aspire to a democratic Government. If a beginning of a democratic Government is to be made it must do away with all representation of class and interest as such. The people must be represented because they are people and not because they belong to any particular religion or follow a particular calling e.g. landholders, incometax payers or the like. But at the same time it is elementary commonsense that where only rights are in the forefront the minorities must be adequately protected. The Unity Conferences have been trying to reconcile the differences but the best form of unity would be found in appointing a minister for minorities in each province whose duty it will be to watch the interests of the minorities. The subject is much too large and would require another article in which I propose to deal with this question.

(To Be Continued).

*Previous articles appeared on 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th and 13th instant.

THE STOCK-HOLDERS' SCHEME.

INSPIRED ATTACK AGAINST BOMBAY.

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS).

III*

The kind of propaganda now going on to stampede the country into accepting a Reserve Bank has considerable resemblance to what Government did when they were trying to force their 18d. Ratio through the Assembly. When arguments failed they fell back upon the last resort of abuse of their opponents and continually re-iterated that the opposition of Bombay to the 18d. Ratio was on account of its affecting their pockets. It was alleged that there was huge operation in Exchange entered into by Bombay financiers, and that they stood to make lacs and lacs of Rupees if Exchange went back to 16d. Sir Basil Blackett and his friends know that if they cast such mud often enough some of it would stick, and it is quite possible that this talk of Bombay fighting, not for the country but for its own pocket, must have appealed to many men in this country who were unable to understand the merits of the Ratio controversy. This mud-slinging is again being freely resorted to by the Anglo-Indian papers that are carrying on the present propaganda in favour of Sir Basil Blackett's scheme. Thus the "Statesman," in its issue of the 21st September already referred to, puts the Swarajists on the back, and says that they "want the control of the Bank to be distributed in some way throughout the country so as to ensure that it shall not fall into the hands of speculators in the Bombay money-market." It then goes on to develop this argument and says "provisions will have to be made to ensure that the Reserva Bank is not entirely in the hands of India's Lombard Street," and, after expounding the stock-holders scheme after its own fashion, says, "if Government of India resolutely proceeds with the stock-holders' scheme which does genuinely meet the legitimate desire of the Assembly for some protection against the Bombay money interests there is little doubt that it will be supported by the majority."

MORE PROPAGANDA.

This looks all very grand. The Swarajists are fighting the Bombay money interests, and what is more wonderful still is that our Anglo-Indian friends are eager to see Government meeting the legitimate desire of the Assembly. A few days later the "Times of India" comes along with further propaganda on the same lines and claims that not only the Swarajists but the Nationalists, the Muslims, and the European group are solid in support of the scheme of a Reserve Bank and "will agree to any reasonable scheme so long as it saves the Bank from domination by Bombay financiers." It is very instructive to note that the long rigmarole in the "Times of India" emanated from Simla, and it has the effrontery to say that the unofficial benches had "learned the lesson that some of their own inventions for the purpose of control will have to go by the board if the Bill is ever to pass, and, as the Bill must pass, they should not weep over their own inventions if their disappearance means the substitution of something better." What that something better is was indicated by the "Statesman" when it advised that the part of the stock-holders' scheme which made members of the legislature ex-officio trustees in their own province should be dropped.

BASELESS CHARGE.

This is the scheme as it is going to be, if the hints given by these leading Anglo-Indian papers are inspired from higher quarters as they very likely are. I shall examine it more closely later on, and, in the meantime, will deal first with the charge against the Bombay financiers. They are charged with trying to get control of this Bank. Is there anything in this charge?

There are only two ways in which Bombay can hope to get control. One way is to gradually buy up the shares. The other is to prevent its being a share-holders' Bank, and then get as many Directors as possible for the various public bodies in Bombay, such as the Indian Merchants' Chamber or the Millowners' Association. Of these, the former was the easiest way to get control. Has Bombay tried to avail

(Continued on page 9)

*Previous articles appeared on 10th and 11th instant.

Notes of the Day.

From Pillar To Post.

In pursuance of the mean, cowardly and dishonest practice now in full swing in South Africa of hounding out the Asiatics and of raising a Slave State on the compulsory toil of the Natives, a bill for the consolidation of liquor laws has been introduced in the Union Parliament while the Native Areas Bill has already passed through all its stages. The Labour Press in England "protested strongly against the latter legislative atrocity. We hope it will do so in regard to the former. In South Africa the Indians raising their feeble voice of pathetic protest against it are being driven from pillar to post. India's "Ambassador", the first Agent the Government of India have sent to South Africa, tells them that he has "no status to interfere" in regard to the measure. The Indians, disappointed in this source of support, try their luck with the Administrator of Natal. He says he is "powerless to discuss the matter". Supposing the tables were turned, and some drink-sodden, spend-thrift White middle men had complained to him that Indians were in their way in developing the industry of market-gardening, for example, the Administrator, we are sure, would have found himself "powerful" enough to discuss the matter with them.

The Meaning of It.

But here is a measure which deliberately and ostentatiously seeks to prohibit by legislation the employment of a Native or Asiatic in a distillery, brewery or a hotel. No Asiatic is to be employed for manufacturing, bottling or selling liquor. If the Union of South Africa were to go "dry", we would not have the least objection to find the liquor manufacturing industry closed to the Asiatics, as it would be closed then to the Whites and every other race. But the South African Whites are the last persons to forswear drink. They only desire that White hands and White hands alone shall distil, bottle, decant and distribute the "nectar of Heli". And so intense is the hatred of Indians that they are to be taboo in hotels for service of any kind. This is, we suppose, the first concrete legislative step taken by the Union Government for the protection of Poor Whites who complain that Indians have robbed them of their livelihood. Are the Government of India so weak-kneed as to be unable to prevent the passage of such legislation?

Indians First.

A deputation led by Mr. Walchand Hirachand waited on the Minister for Industries and urged the speedy appointment of Indians as Directors of Industries, of Labour and of Information. Mr. Walchand pointed out—superfluously though—that the Indianisation of these posts would mean a decided gain in efficiency and economy. As a matter of fact the late Indian Director of Industries Mr. Bharucha did much better and more work than his European predecessor ever did. Any number of competent Indians could be named in one breath who could fill the three offices mentioned above with credit. These offices need, to be, something more than decorative, intimate knowledge of Indian conditions and close contact with Indians. Very few Europeans, if any, possess these qualifications. Mr. Walchand did well also to urge that legislation should be speedily undertaken to grant State aid to Industries and that definite orders be passed in regard to purchase of stores that preference should be given to satisfactory indigenous articles, even if they are costlier than foreign ones to the extent of 10 per cent. and under. The Minister, it is said, was in agreement with the deputation "on the need for more intensive action for the encouragement of Indian industries" and assured the deputation that their suggestions would be "considered sympathetically." A more definite assurance would not have been improper for a Minister of Industries.

Beware.

The fact is that there is much more talk of Indianisation and of protecting Indian industries than achievement. And many an official may be thinking like the "Manchester Guardian" that the appointment of an equal number of Indians and Europeans on the Cinema Committee is a triumph of Indianisation. But if the main object of appointing the Committee is, as it should be, to help Indian films, the Committee ought to be predominantly Indian. If, however, the main object is, as it seems to be, to help Empire films both the object and the manner in which it is sought to be carried out, are open to serious exception. We are glad to learn in this connection that the Indian Merchants' Chamber has resolved to send a representation to the Government of India demanding a majority of Indians on the Cinema Committee and urging the exclusion from the terms of reference the question of helping Empire films. The Chamber rightly contends that encouragement, if any, should be given to Indian films only. The question of helping Empire films is a distinct one and much more complicated and should be considered, if at all, separately. As it is, the mischievous principle of Imperial Preference is sought be introduced through the back door and, what is worse, any help to Indian films is almost made to depend, in a spirit of bargain, upon the acceptance of Imperial Preference. We trust the Indian members of the Committee, whether they are only three or more, will not be deceived by the manoeuvre

A TACTICAL BLUNDER.

THE WALK-OUT----AND AFTER.

GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE TO HINDU M. L. C.'S.

"EQUAL TREATMENT FOR ALL."

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

The Council met half an hour earlier to-day to allow more time for Government business. To-day was a real business day notwithstanding the sickening dulness of the debate as a whole. As many as four Government Bills and one private Bill were disposed of within as many hours. Before the regular business of the house started everybody was anxiously awaiting further developments of yesterday's sensational walk-out. The galleries were full in the expectation of a heated debate on the adjournment motion which the Leader of the Coalition Nationalist Party —so is the combination of the old Nationalist groups styled—was going to move.

NO ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

To the great surprise of the spectators in the galleries the adjournment motion did not come before the House to-day. The sequel to yesterday's walk-out itself was somewhat dramatic. Whatever may be the merits of the walk-out, the general belief prevailing among the members or the Council is that the walk-out was a great tactical blunder on the part of the those who participated in it. This morning a deputation of the Hindu members of the Council consisting of Messrs. Pahalajani, Munshi, Jadhav and others waited upon the Governor at the Council Hall and put before him their views on the matter. The details of this interview have not yet come out. However, it can be seen from the subsequent attitude of the Hindu members that some satisfactory understanding must have been arrived at.

MR. PAHALAJANI'S STATEMENT.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani has issued statement that in view of the interview which the deputation had with the Governor his party do not consider it necessary to move any motion of adjournment at the present time regarding the policy of the Government underlying executive orders under the Police Act and Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He wanted to make that statement in the open House but the president refused to allow that procedure in the absence of a due notice of an adjournment motion.

The House then proceeded with the discussion of the Government Bills. The Bill further to amend the Bombay Children Act and the Public Conveyance Bill had a very smooth sailing. All the three readings of the former and the first reading of the latter were carried in less than half an hour.

MAHUL CREEK BILL.

The Mahul Creek Bill evoked a little controversy which provided the House a much-needed breeze. The Bill has got an interesting history behind it. The Mahul Creek has hitherto been a source of great income to a number of people who have got salt-pans on both sides of the Creek. The owners of these pans enjoyed the tidal rights under the Act. When a bridge was built over the Creek sometime back the owners of the salt-pans came forward with a complaint that the construction of the bridge had done great injury to the pans as the free onrush of waves was hampered by the bridge. These owners even went to the length of suing the Government for compensation. The present Bill before the House seeks to do away with the liability of Government to pay the compensation.

A POINT OF ORDER.

When Sir Vasantrao Dabholker rose to criticise the Bill, a point of order was raised by the General Member that Sir Vasantrao had got personal interests in the matter and had therefore no right to address the House. There was a lively passage-at-arms between Sir Vasantrao and the General Member after which the President ruled that Sir Vasantrao could speak on the matter as a member of the House but could not vote on it. The President based ruline on the convention followed by the House of Commons.

Immediately after the Council business was over, the Chairman and the members of the Coalition Nationalist Party entertained the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel at a sumptuous "At Home". The spacious compound of the Council Hall where the joyous function took place was tastefully decorated with flags. Most of the members participated in the function.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETIAL.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

When the Council met this afternoon, everybody was anxiously watching the developments of the critical situation created by the sensational walk-out of a majority of Hindu members from the Council Hall yesterday. At question time Rao Bahadur Kale asked the Government to state whether they intended to adopt as an experimental measure the principle of total prohibition in the Satara district, the consumption of liquor in which was the smallest as leading towards the goal of total prohibition in this province. The Minister for Excise replied that Government were unable to make any statement on the subject at the present time.

STATEMENT OUT OF ORDER.

Immediately after question time Mr. B. G. Pahalajani got up to make a statement as regards the motion of adjournment which he had said, he would move to-day in the House. The President ruled any statement out of order as notice of motion was not given to him in accordance with the Standing Order bearing on the subject. He would not, therefore, allow any statement to be made to the House on the subject of the adjournment motion.

Mr. Pahalajani: I want to make a statement in regard to my yesterday's statement in the House.

President: "I do not want any further development to be placed before the House. I don't think that anybody is interested in it."

Mr. Pahalajani had to obey the President's ruling and resume his seat.

NAVIGATION IN MAHUL CREEK.

The General Member then moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Mahul Creek Extinguishment of Rights Act. The Bill is intended to define the expression "Tidal Rights" occurring in the original Act. In the Act it was intended to extinguish rights of navigation only in a particular part of the Mahul Creek. The Bill contemplates to extinguish rights of navigation in the creek only.

BILL NOT SO INNOCENT.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar pointed out several glaring defects of the Bill and requested the General Member not to hurry up with all the three readings of the Bill.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji gave his opinion that the Bill was not so innocent as it appeared on the face of it. The first reading of the Bill was carried. The Bill was then referred to the Select Committee on the motion of the General Member.

The Home Member moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Children Act of 1924. The Bill seeks to simplify the procedure of the Juvenile Court. The Act does not expressly provide for appeals against orders passed by a Juvenile Court in the City of Bombay as there is no District Magistrate in the City of Bombay. The clause 3 of the Bill empowers the Chief Presidency Magistrate to try the appeals against orders passed by the Juvenile Court

BILL CARRIED THROUGH.

Speaking on the Bill the Home Member informed the House that no less than 273 children had been dealt with in the Children's Home during the short time it was in existence. The Bill was carried through all the three readings in less than 10 minutes.

The Minister for Education moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923. The object of the Bill is to remove the doubts which have been expressed as to the power of a local authority to appoint the School Board Administrative Officer under Section 9 of the Act. The Bill makes it clear that the power to appoint the officer shall, subject to the approval of Government, be vested in the Local Authority alone. The local Authority will, however, consider the suggestions if any of the School Board, but it shall not be bound to accept such suggestions.

SCHOOL BOARD AND LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Khan Saheb Mansuri supported the Bill. Mr. Swaminarayan observed that if the alteration sought to be made in the Primary Education Act were carried, the arena of fight would be transferred from the Local Authority to the School Board. When the Primary Education Act was passed, it was intended that the School Board should become an autonomous body. The Bill before the House would go a long way in detracting from the authority of the School Board. Dr. Dixit and Mr. H. B. Shivdasani supported the Bill. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah opined that even under Section 9 of the Act, the final authority in respect of the appointment of the Administrative Officer rested with the Local Authority and not with the School Board. It was never intended to make the Board an autonomous body independent of the control of the Local Authority.

AMENDMENT OF CONVEYANCE ACT.

After several speeches were made, the Primary Education Bill was carried through all the three readings. The Home Member then moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act of 1920. The Bill seeks to amend the Act in the light

(Continued on next page.)

THROW OUT MINISTRY.

MANDATE TO MADRAS SWARAJISTS.

RESOLUTIONS FOR A. I. C. C.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Notices of resolutions for the Calcutta meeting of the All-India Congress Committee show that the Gauhati resolution will be put under examination to clear doubts as to the exact scope and meaning of the clause regarding acceptance of office. Mr. Vishwanath (Andhra) has forwarded a resolution suggesting that the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council shiuld throw out the Independent Ministry and Mr. George Joseph has tabled a similar resolution.

MR. BHOPATKAR'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Maharashtra) wants Congressmen in the legislatures to refuse to accept Ministerships or other offices in the gift of the Government until in the opinion of the Congress a satisfactory response is made by the Government to the national demand or until in the opinion of the members of the Congress Party in the Councils unnamed it is desirable or necessary to support the Ministry.

Mr. Annapurniah (Andhra) asks Congress members in the legislatures to vacate their seats as a protest against continued incarceration of innocent persons of Bengal and for treating Kakori and other political prisoners in India and Burma as ordinary criminals.—Free Press.

POSTPONE A. I. C. C. MEETING

ANDHRA MEMBERS' REQUEST

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

The Free Press of India learns that Mr. Annapurniah, member of the All-India Congress Committee has addressed a letter to the President of the Congress requesting him to postpone the special meeting of the Committee fixed for October 28 to November 12.

Mr. Annapurniah says the Andhra Conferences have been fixed for 28th and 30th instant and it would be difficult for the Andhra members of the Committee to attend the meeting at Calcutta on October 28.—Free Press.

IMMIGRATION TO AFRICA

INDIANS DENIED RIGHT OF APPEAL

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The Johannesburg correspondent of "The Statesman" wires as follows:—

On the Congress asking representations to the Government (1) that the Government should agree that forms once completed giving full personal history need not be repeated on every occasion (2) since illegal entry from one province to another was made an offence, security deposit £10 should be waived if the Immigration Officer is satisfied regarding social standing of the applicant (3) that meetings of the Immigration Appeal Board should be open to the public and proceedings published, and (4) that should the information received from India differ from that of the Immigration Officer, the Appeal Board should decide, the Government have conceded the first two points and refused the other two. —Free Press.

COW PROTECTION ESSAY.

NONE WORTHY OF PRIZE

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 13.

Mr. Gandhi announces in to-day's "Young India" that the judges of the Cow Protection prize essay have decided that no essay is worthy of the prize. Mr. Gandhi however adds that whilst the prize (of Rs. 1,000 for the best essay on cow protection in English Sanskrit or Hindi and of Rs. 251 in Gujerati) should be deemed as withdrawn, he does not anticipate any difficulty in inducing the judges to examine further essays or the donors to give the prizes, if any further attempt is made and any such essays is found worthy of the prize. He adds that if competitors will send in their names and qualification in advance and state their intention to make or re-make an attempt he hopes to be able to reannounce the prizes.—A. P.

ADDRESS TO VICEROY

IMPROPER TO VOTE FOR IT, SAYS NATIONALIST COUNCILLOR

KARACHI, Oct. 13.

"It is unbecoming and improper for Indian Councillors to vote for funds for addresses to the Viceroy and other officers when funds spent on addresses presented to distinguished leader like Mr. Mahomed Ali were not sanctioned by the Commissioner in Sind after the motion had been passed by the Municipality." In these words Dr. Tarachand Lalwani (Nationalist) opposed the motion before the Karachi Municipality to provide Rs. 1,000 for an address to the Viceroy.

Dr. Lalwani moved an amendment that the amount should be subscribed by those who voted for the motion. He quoted the precedent that when the amount spent on the address to Mr. Saklatvala was refused by the Commissioner. the amount was paid by a Councillor.

The original proposition was passed.—Free Press.

IRISH GOVT.'S PRECARIOUS LIFE.

INDEPENDENTS HOLD THE WHIP.

PRICE FOR FARMER'S SUPPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 13

A Dublin message states that it is understood on good authority that the Farmers Party will support the Cosgrave Government on questions of policy. Apparently the price to be paid for its support will be the appointment of Mr. Hefferman, the new leader of the Farmers' Party to Parliamentary Secretaryship, but the life of Government is still precarious as the Independents will now hold the whip in hand.—Reuter.

BALDWIN AS "CIRCUS MANAGER"

SIR SAMUEL'S STORY OF 11314-MILE FLIGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 13

Sir Samuel Hoare's book "India by Air" telling the story of Sir S. Hoare's aerial tour of 11,314 miles to India and back to Egypt is published to-day. He writes that when the news of their departure was announced to Mr. Baldwin the latter is reported to have said: "What with F. E. winning the diving competitions at Madeira, Leo Amery ski-ing in the most mountainous regions of the Alps and Sam Hoare fly to India I feel like a circus manager whose performing fleas have escaped."—Reuter's Special.

LOYALTY TO CROWN REAFFIRMED.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Winnipeg.—At the Conservative Convention Mr. R. B. Bennett (Calgary) has been elected Leader of the Party, on second ballot, receiving 780 votes out of a total of 1554 cast. The Convention adopted a resolution reaffirming its adherence to the principle of loyalty to the Crown and the "maintenance of integral connection of Canada with the British Empire which is based on the full concurrence of the Canadian people."—Reuter.

ALLEGED MASSACRE IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Shava.--There is no further newsof the massacre mentioned in the message of 7th October, but significance is attached to the letters received from Solomon Islands reporting that a Chinaman on another island had his throat cut by labourer from Malaita. Labourers from the same island also attacked and killed a white overseer on a lonely island and bit off their employer's finger.

London.---It is authoritatively stated here that Solomon Islands are situated within the Australian naval area, and the Australian cruiser "Adelaide" is expected to reach Malaita on 13th October.

The murders are not regarded in London as having a political significance. Whole affair is surprising, as Malaita hitherto has been very tranquil---Reuter.

FROM HOLLAND TO SUEZ

PROPOSED AIR-MAIL SERVICE

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Amsterdam.---M. Groenveld Meyer is to leave for Egypt in a few days on a semi-official mission to study the possibility of the air mail service from Holland to Suez linking up the liners.---Reuter.

OUR GYMKHANAS IN DANGER.

NOTICE TO QUIT?

DEVELOPMENT DEPT.'S NEW STUNT.

TO RECOUP LOSS ON "LLOYD'S FOLLY."

We understand that the Development Department is contemplating the removal of the Gymkhanas on the Kennedy Sea Face to Block No. 7, Back Bay Reclamation site. The site on which the Gymkhanas are now located belongs to Government and is leased to them on a nominal rent of Re. 1 per year. It is now proposed to give the Gymkhanas six months' notice to quit. They will not be given compensation for all the monies they have spent on the pavilions and the play-grounds. But double the space will be given to them in Block No. 7 at a rent that will fetch Government 5 per cent. interest. The Development Department, it is understood, considers that the sites now occupied by the Gymkhanas are very valuable for building purposes and will fetch several lakhs of rupees and thus enable it to reduce the loss on "Lloyd's Folly." It is inconceivable that even for such a purpose a Government presided over by Sir Leslie Wilson, will permit this vandalism.

"GOVERNOR WILL PLAY CRICKET"

MR. TAIRSEE INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee, President of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, interviewed on the subject by a representative of "The Chronicle", said:—

"Yes. I have heard of the intention of the Development Department to remove the three Gymkhanas from the Kennedy Sea Face—and my Committee has written to the authorities of the two Gymkhanas to enquire whether they will join us in protesting against the intended move and I am glad the Indian Merchants' Chamber have instructed their representative, Mr. Walchand, who is a member of the Development Committee, to protest strongly.

I am aware that the three Gymkhanas have the lease which admits of their removal after six months' notice, 'without' compensation and whilst I am aware that the ground on which Gymkhanas stand is valuable—it is estimated at rupees forty-five lakhs— you know what these estimates are—I am more than aware that these Gymkhanas serve useful purpose and speaking for myself, whatever the recommendation of the Development Committee, they will be allowed to continue on some terms; either of larger payment by way of rent—you know Government is in perpetual need of Rs. annas and pies—or a lump sum contribution. I am so sanguine of the continuing because Sir Leslie Wilson is the Governor who can be expected to play cricket, and Sir Chunilal Mehta is in charge of Government purse, and though he now handles Government cheque book, he is cricketer enough not to forget the uses of these Gymkhanas which are centrally situated and are sport centres for middle classes of the three communities and act as tonics to Bhuleshwar and Girgaum wards, and are as it were their lungs.

Whilst the Municipality is going in for open spaces, I do not think the Government will be 'miserly' enough to choke the lungs of Bombay.

AUSTRIAN RECONSTRUCTION

LOAN OF 21 MILLION STERLING TO BE RAISED.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Committee of a guarantor States of the Austrian Reconstruction Loan met in London and decided to authorise Austria to raise a loan to the maximum amount of 725 million Austrian schillings (equivalent to 21 million sterling) for productive purposes as for example electrification and other developments of the Federal Railways and improvements in the postal and Telegraph services.---Reuter.

TRANSPORT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FACILITIES

COMPANY FORMED IN JEDDAH

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Jerusalem.---A company has been formed in Jeddah with a capital of £50,000 to provide motor transport between various towns of the Hedjaz and also electric light.---Reuter.

MISS GRAYSON POSTPONES FLIGHT

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Old Orchard (Maine).—Miss Francis Grayson has postponed her flight to Copenhagen.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. J. C. Ker, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, will be Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, vice Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S.

PANDIT SATYAKAM

ARRESTED UNDER SECTION 153A

DELHI, Oct. 13.

Pandit Satyakam, sometime Editor of the Vernacular daily "Arjun" was arrested under Section 153 (A) I. P. C., this morning on a charge of inciting hatred and contempt between two sections of His Majesty's subjects. He was released from custody on furnishing a personal bond of Rs. 5,000 together with two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each. The charge against Pandit Satyakam relates to three articles which he is alleged to have written, two in collaboration with Pandit Indra, who was taken into custody yesterday and is now on bail. The case has been fixed for October 20.—A. P.

JUBBULPORE QUIET

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 13

The situation at Jubbulpore is almost normal now. Attention of Hindus and Mahomedans is deverted to cases in court against the rioters the important one being that in which the butchers are prosecuted for murder riot and attack on the police at the time of arrest.—Free Press.

LARKANA RIOT CASE

4 TO BE RETRIED : REST ACQUITTED

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 13

Judgment was delivered in the Larkana Riot case this afternoon as a result of which fifteen accused including four ring-leaders have been sent to take their trial at the sessions and the rest acquitted.—Free Press.

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INCREASED LEVY ON IMPORTED COTTON

SUGGESTIONS OF RETALIATION

VARYING OPINIONS IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Sept. 12. (By Mail.)

Japanese circles have received the news of the acceptance by the Indian legislature of the proposals for increased levy on cotton yarn imports into India without any flutter. Counsels of retaliation against India are made from some of the extremist circles in the Spinning industry who taste to think that the more threat will bring the Indian Government to a state of surrender. The main argument in support of retaliation is that Japan imports from India three times what she exports to India and therefore a threat of retaliation which might affect a large volume of Indian trade would weigh with the Indian Government.

INCREASED LEVIES ON IMPORTS.

Referring to the suggestion of reprisals, representative Japanese opinion is voiced by 'Chugai Shogyo' which writes:—

'The increased customs duties upon imported cotton yarns has at last been sanctioned by the Lower House in India and the Bill will in all likelihood be accepted by the Chamber.

According to the latest report, India is undertaking to do the same in connection with imported cotton fabrics at the earliest possible date. This is a great question for our spinning industry. We have to lay down a plan to stand against this proposal to assert our interest.

This policy can be retaliated by increased levies on imports from India, but the blow to the Indians will react upon ourselves. Our difficulties will be greater than those of the Indians. Owing to the scarcity of natural resources, Japan is under the necessity of introducing raw materials to turn out goods at reduced costs of production and to safeguard her position in the international market. The increase of customs duties had better be avoided or else this should be done at the least possible rate in case of pressing necessity. Retaliation is ill-advised.—Free Press.

NANAKCHAND'S MURDERER

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

Mr. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate, to-day resumed the enquiry into the charge of murder against Firoz alias Foja. Further prosecution evidence was recorded. The first witness examined to-day was Dr. Mathews, Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, who deposed to having performed the post mortem examination on the body of the deceased, Nanakchand, on October 11th. The body, he said, was that of a fairly well nourished man of average stature. It was not decomposed. The witness also described the injuries on the accused, one of which, in his view, appeared to be old, and the other, 24 hours old, and could have been self-inflicted.

Syed Nurhussain Shah, Deputy Superintendent of Police, deposed to having received information of the assault by telephone and to have proceeded to the spot. Dr. Gopichand and other Hindus had assembled there. The deceased was lying on his face, before a sharp frontage. He had the dead body removed to the Morgue and prepared the first information report. He found the knife sixty or seventy feet from the spot where the deceased was first struck.

Hardyal, a relative of the deceased deposed to seeing the deceased lying on the ground. A Mahomedan witness stated the accused used to smoke charas at his Takia. On the morning of October 10th the accused came to his place and looked for a fire. On witness inquiring he ran away, but sometime later was brought by Alim. The witness identified the knife.

Firoz Alias Foja in his statement pleaded not guilty and denied that the knife shown was his and said that the case against him was due to an altercation with Amir Bakhsh, a witness and that he being a very poor man was being made a scape-goat. On the day of occurrence from early morning to after midnight he was in Tekias at Shadarmali. He knew Khuda Bakhsh who had been convicted for assault of Rajpal, but Khuda Bakash did not know him.

Mr. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate to-day committed Firoz alias Foju to sessions to take his trial on the charge of the murder of Nanakchand who was stabbed to death near Rangmahal on October 10th.—A. P.

BAN ON M. L. C.

NOTICE AGAINST MR. B. B. SINGH

LUCKNOW, Oct. 13

It is reported that Mr. Bhowani Badan Singh, M.L.C., has been served with a notice under Section 144 on charge of creating trouble between zemindars and agriculturists.

It is further understood that the M.L.C. has been ordered not to attend or address any meeting within the district.—Free Press.

A TACTICAL BLUNDER.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

of experience gained in the working of the Act during the last seven years. The power to fix the licensing year is left to the Commissioner of Police. The fee levied at present for making the inscription at any time other than when a license is granted has been reduced. The branding of horses is left to the discretion of the Commissioner of Police. The provision of badges to be given to drivers of public conveyances has been made optional. The Bill seeks to make it obligatory on an absentee licensee to inform the Police Department the name of the person in whose charge the business has been left. An officer in charge of a police station in the mofussil has been given the powers of an inspector to hear the disputes of the parties. The last clause brings within the purview of the Act every conveyance which is kept or ordinarily let to the public for hire.

The first reading having been carried the Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

Private business commenced at half-past five. Rao Saheb D. R. Patil moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act of 1877. The Bill is intended to define the word "possession" occurring in the Act as exclusive control. The Criminal Courts, the mover observed, did not accept such an interpretation and hence it was necessary to amend the Act. Mr. J. Ghosal, the Commissioner of Excise, opposed the Bill, saying that the acceptance of the definition suggested by the mover of the Bill would make the operation of the Act very difficult. The Bill was further opposed by Dr. Gilder and Messrs. Munshi and Murzban.

The Minister for Excise opposed the Bill. His contention was that the function of the Legislature was to pass legislation and not to interpret it. The function of interpretation ought to be left to the officers of the Government, whose duty it was to administer the legislation.

Mr. Pahalajani held that the word "possession" was incapable of an accurate definition.

TIRADE AGAINST TALUKDARS.

In the light of the assurance given by the Minister and the Commissioner of Excise, Rao Saheb Patel withdrew the Abkari Bill. Mr. Swaminarayan then moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Gujarat Talukdars' Act of 1888. The mover contended that the protection given to the Talukdars for the preservation of the integrity of Talukdari estates had been misused and the Talukdars were living extravagant lives bringing chronic indebtedness in their train and misery and hardships on their tenants. The Bill seeks to repeal Section 31 of the Bill which endows the Talukdars with special privileges. The idea underlying the Bill is that the Talukdars should be compelled to keep their expenditure below their income. Speaking on the Bill the mover launched a vigorous attack against the Talukdars who by their luxury and extravagance caused great misery and hardship to their tenants. The first reading of the Bill was on when the House rose for the day.

GOVERNMENT'S ONE AIM

"EQUAL TREATMENT FOR ALL"

Director of Information, Bombay writes:

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received a deputation consisting of the following members of the Legislative Council, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Dr. M. K. Dixit, Mr. N. B. Chandrachud, Mr. H. V. Pataskar, Mr. L. M. Deshpande, Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik, Mr. V. A. Surve, Mr. W. S. Mukadam, Mr. N. R. Gunjal, and Mr. B. V. Jadhav at the Council Hall on Thursday afternoon, in connection with the communal situation with particular reference to Surat and Talegaon.

Mr. Munshi, who headed the deputation, while thanking His Excellency for receiving the members of the deputation expressed the fears of the Hindus of temporary orders passed to secure temporary peace resulting in the loss of customary and common law rights and suggested that a better method was for the District Magistrate to examine the customary rights in a semi-judicial inquiry and issue a statement of what he found the rights to be. Those rights would then be enforced by Government, until upset by a civil court finding, which, of course, would then be similarly enforced.

DEPUTATION NOT REFUSED AUDIENCE.

His Excellency in replying to the deputation wished in the first place to make it quite clear that he had not refused to receive the deputation but had sent an "interim" reply saying that he had asked for the papers concerned, but that he had only received them yesterday afternoon and had immediately written to Mr. Munshi making arrangements to receive the deputation either to-day or to-morrow afternoon.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

His Excellency promised a careful inquiry into the possibility of extending the method advocated by the deputation which was not, of course, entirely new, and thanked the deputation for their promise to support the efforts of Government to secure a solution and for their disclaimer of any desire to influence questions which were now "sub judice." He made an appeal to the deputation to help the Government to put an end to any communal differences, remarking that the Bombay Presidency and particularly the Deccan had until recently been remarkable for its freedom from such differences. It was his most earnest wish that the Presidency should again set an example to the rest of India. He considered that the informal discussions they had had, had been of considerable value and very heartily welcomed the constructive suggestions which he had received from them, pointing out that the one aim and object of Government was to secure equal and fair treatment to members of all communities in the Presidency.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Smart and Dr. and Mrs. H. Mann lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

GRAVE SITUATION AT KHARAGPUR.

WORKERS RESORT TO PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNED.

STATEMENT BY LEADERS ON WORKERS' SOLIDARITY.

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 13.

The Kharagpur railway workshop was opened at the usual time yesterday morning. The workers filed in but refused to work and sat in their places with folded hands.

The retrenched workers were not allowed to get in and they squatted outside waiting for their comrades who were allowed entrance.—Free Press.

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 13.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway authorities have again closed the workshops this morning.—A. P.

APPEAL TO BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Mr. M. Singaravelu Chetti, labour leader of Madras again addressed a mass meeting of the workers of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway this evening.

The latest communique of the Agent of the Railway in regard to the situation at Kharagpur caused surprise among the leaders of the Labour Union. The Agent has been here since yesterday evening to see the situation for himself.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President, and Mr. Mukundlal Sircar, Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, have sent a cable to-day to the British Trade Union Congress apprising them of the situation created by the railway authorities and appealing for financial help.

Similar cables have been sent to the International Transport Workers' Federation, Amsterdam, and German Railwaymen's Federation, Berlin.

Mr. M. Singaravelu Chetti has sent a cable to the Russian Trade Union at Moscow requesting financial help.

Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L.A., General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress is expected to arrive to-morrow at Kharagpur.—Free Press.

MR. GIRI'S EXPERIENCES.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, addressing a mass meeting of workers here, detailed his experiences on the line during his lengthy tour he recently undertook to guage the feelings of workers all over India over the question of retrenchment introduced by the Bengal Nagpur Railway at Kharagpur.

He reported that workmen beyond Kharagpur were firm in their determination to stand by their brethren if the issue was made an All-India one and a strike was declared.

Mr. Mukundlal Sirkar characterised the communique as a hollow mockery.

The Secretary suggested that when the workshops are opened the workers should go to their places within the workshop and practice satyagraha as they did before.

INJUSTICE TO KHARAGPUR WORKERS

The mass meeting of the workers held here passed the following resolutions:

This monster meeting of the workers on the Bengal Nagpur Railway at Kharagpur is emphatically of the opinion that the communique issued by the Government of India on the retrenchment policy of the Indian Railways and specially with reference to the Kharagpur situation is unsatisfactory, unconvincing and disappointing in as much as the opinion contained therein betrays great anxiety on the part of the Government of India to support the unjust and inequitable retrenchment in the workshops.

This meeting is further of the opinion that instead of consulting the views of the workers involved in the retrenchment the Government have done a great injustice inbasing their statement on a one-sided version and the enquiry promised is a camouflage.

This Union, therefore, maintains and reiterates that the retrenchment policy should be suspended and notices of discharge served on the workmen at Kharagpur and other places be withdrawn pending an impartial enquiry into the whole question to avoid an unhappy situation and render justice to the lakhs of railway workers in India.—Free Press.

STATEMENT BY LEADERS

Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Mr. Mukundlal Sarkar, Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation and Mr. Singara Velu Chettiar, have issued the following joint manifesto:

Our comrades of all railways must have by this time realised the common danger involved in the proposed retrenchment affecting all classes of employees belonging to loco, traffic, carriage, waggons, engineering, medical, stores, marine and other departments, and it has, therefore, become a matter of immediate necessity for them to organise all their resources and forces and chalk out a common line of action to combat the unjust, inequitable and cruel retrenchment policy, already being pursued by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and which is being threatened by other railways in the country. And, this common threat is being supported by the Government of India communique.

They are further aware of the fact that in spite of the reasonable demands put forward by the members of the Legislative Assembly as well as by the Bengal-Nagpur and other Railway Unions for the appointment of an impartial inquiry to go into the retrenchment scheme and in the meantime to cancel the discharge notices already served on a large number of workshop men at Kharagpur, the Government of India has issued a communique based only on the Agent's version and advancing most unconvincing arguments in justification of the retrenchment. The Democle's sword has already fallen upon 12,000 men of Kharagpur workshops.

Once Kharagpur is broken, the M. and S. M. Railway, the South Indian Railway or the G. I. P. Railway will be taken up next for destruction. Kharagpur forms the test whether other railwaymen will be allowed to survive or not. Unless the present retrenchment is opposed by the united forces of all railways workers it will be a death-blow to all workmen. The Government communique makes it certain that the retrenchment is sure to be carried throughout the railways. Therefore, the communique is only a make believe affair and a hollow mockery.

In the circumstances we feel constrained to bring home to the railwaymen in India that the Kharagpur struggle is an All-India question and must be faced by them with all the strength that they can command. With a view to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the duty of the railway men at this juncture, it has been decided that a special Conference of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation should be held at Kharagpur on Saturday, October 29.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, we earnestly appeal to the representatives of all railwaymen's unions to muster strong to make the Conference a success.—Free Press.

AKBARI MANDI MURDER CASE

TWO MUSLIMS SENTENCED TO DEATH

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

The Additional Sessions Judge to-day passed orders in the Akbari Mandi murder case which arose out of the disturbances in May last. Out of four Mahomedans committed to take their trial at the sessions two namely Mohammad Hussain and Naqir Mohammad were convicted of the murder of Bhagtu and attempted murder of another Hindu and sentenced to death. The remaining two accused were acquitted.—A. P.

MIDDLEPARK STAKES

PHARAMOND WINS THE RACE

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Middlepark Stakes resulted as follows:—

PHARAMOND ..... First.
PARWIZ ..... Second.
MAERHILLS ..... Third.

Eight ran. Won by a head. Short head between second and third.

Starting price betting:—Six to one against Pharamond, seven to two against Parwiz and 100 to 30 against Maerhills.—Reuter's Special.

"AMERICAN GIRL" RESCUED BY STEAMER

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The "American Girl" alighted on the Atlantic and was rescued by a steamer.—Reuter.

CABINET RECONSTRUCTED

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Dublin.—President Cosgrave has reconstructed the Cabinet which will consist of following members:

Blythe—Minister of Finance, and Posts and Telegraphs.

Fitzgerald—Minister of Defence.

O'Sullivan—Minister of Education.

McGilligan—Minister of Industry and Foreign Affairs.

Hogan—Minister of Agriculture.

Lynch—Minister of Fisheries.

Mulcahy—Minister of Local Government.

Kenny—Minister of Justice.—Reuter.

EDITOR IN DISTRESS

ACCEPTS LOAN FROM MINISTER

SHILLONG, Oct. 13.

The Editor, "International Times", wires:—

The Editor of "International Times" has addressed the following telegram to "Forward":—"Your publication of certain private correspondence between myself and Ministers shows your deliberate attempt to columniate and misrepresent me. A little loan was asked from the Ministers for the paper which one of them gave for a week on a stamped receipt and the others declined. My letters to the Ministers were purposely misreproduced in your paper. Nothing was done behind the scene and no offer was made or accepted as you allege. The letters were seen by a Swarajist member of the Council who persuaded me to get a loan from a Minister to help his (Swarajist member's) friend in distress."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

No rain during the week in Sind except for a few showers in Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier. In the flooded areas of Hyderabad and Thar Parkar the situation is improving and resowing is proceeding. Kharif crops are generally in good condition.

There was sufficient rain during week in Gujarat. Rainfall was beneficial. Sowing and resowing are in progress. Most of the area in the districts affected by floods resown. Condition of standing crops good.

In the Konkan rainfall was general and beneficial. Standing crops were in good condition. In the Deccan and Karnatak, rainfall was general and beneficial but more rain is required in parts. Rabi sowing in progress generally but retarded in some parts owing to excessive rain. Standing kharif crops in good condition. More rain is needed in parts of Southern Maratha Country States.

Harvesting of kharif crops and rice in progress at some places. Supply of water was sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, Surat, Bijapur and Dharwar. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Grasshoppers caused damage in parts of Nasik, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar and Southern Maratha Country States, rats in Sujawal and Guni talukas, insects in parts of Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier and locusts in pats of Karachi and Nawabshah. Prices of foodgrains were fluctating.

FOOTBALL

NADKARNI CUP.

COLABA RANGERS FOR THE FINAL.

In the first semi-final of the Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament played on the Cooperage yesterday the Colaba Rangers beat the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute by three goals to one after a close and exciting game. There was little to choose between the teams and fortune favoured each side in turn. But the Colaba Rangers were the faster team and their dash and initiative in the second half enabled them to win comfortably.

Colaba Rangers ..... 3 goals.
V. J. T. Institute ..... 1 goal.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 13.

The situation is now normal at Akbarpur, District Cawnpore. Shops are open and local leaders are trying to bring about good-will and unity.

The Cawnpore punitive police will consist of one sub-inspector, 10 head constables, 10 naiks and 100 constables.—A. P.

The death has occurred at Knocke, Belgium, of novelist William Le Queux.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS

"FATHER INDIA"

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Messrs. Selwyn and Blount are publishing very shortly "Father India" by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyar, M.L.A., as a reply to "Mother India."—Reuter.

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 13.

Mr. Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi and C. Rajagopalan, visited Nagarcoil and were accorded an enthusiastic reception. The Municipality, citizens and students presented addresses and purses.—A. P.

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 13.

The Secretary of the Neill Statue Satyagraha Committee has received a letter from Dr. Satyapal congratulating him and wishing him "success in this noble and gigantic cause."—A. P.

NAGPUR, Oct. 13.

In connection with the soothing accident near Khat railway station, B. N. Railway, Private Tuckar of the Wiltshire Regiment was arrested and made over to the military authorities. His gun was seized by the police. Investigation disclosed that Private Tuckar fired three shots at a deer which he missed. It then appears that a villager told Private Tuckar that a man had been killed. Private Tuckar accompanied the man when people surrounded him and a ploughman struck him. Private Tuckar gave him a blow with the butt end of his rifle and the man fell down. Other persons started throwing stones at Private Tuckar who managed to escape and returned to Kamptee.—A. P.

HYDERABAD (DN.), Oct. 13.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is having a busy time here since her arrival. She had an audience with the Nizam and was present at many functions. She will shortly proceed to Poona to attend the Bombay Educational Conference and after returning from there will spend the first week of November at Hyderabad to participate among others in the Hyderabad Educational Conference.—A. P.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 13.

Mr. Manilal Awasthi whose house here was searched yesterday was arrested at Lucknow and produced to-day before Pundit Sheo Karan Nath Misre, City Magistrate, Cawnpore, with a report that he should be bound down to keep the peace for three years, the allegations against him being that he is a habitual dacoit, a robber, etc., etc. He was given a noitce to show cause why he should not be bound down for three years. 28th October has been fixed for hearing his defence and he has been sent to jail.

Bir Bhadra Tiwari whose house was also searched yesterday is not at Cawnpore and no news so far has been received about him. He was an accused in the Kakori dacoity case and was released at the beginning of trial in the Kakori case.—A. P.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 13.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Pandit Rameshwar Dayal, First Class Magistrate, in the case of eleven Mahomedans charged with rioting and stopping by force and criminal intimidation music accompanying a burial procession. The Magistrate acquitted six persons and sentenced five to pay a fine of Rs. 40 each and to execute bonds of Rs. 100 each with two sureties of Rs. 50 each to keep the peace for one year under Section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.—A. P.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The international importance of the motor show which has opened at Olympia to-day is demonstrated by the fact that over half the cars exhibited are of Continental or American manufacture; but the British makers have little to fear from most of the 1928 models. The general conclusion is that the designers during the past twelve months have striven for the production of better value cars, and consequently much more attention has been paid to motor drivers' requirements and improvements than lower prices.

An outstanding feature of the great number of fabric-covered cars is the extensive application of cellulose painting to metal-panelled bodies. A sensation is provided by the Morris Company who have uncovered the new "light six" saloon 17 horse-power engine with overhead valves. The whole construction has compelled the admiration of rival engineers. It is stated it has been designed with an eye to its use on rough roads in the Dominions. This is priced at £350 and it is reported that the overseas firm has given £200,000 order for them.

The diminutive Austen Seven has a number of rivals in engines between seven and nine horse-power.

The Italians and French make wonderful show in higher-priced cars.

"Sunshine saloons" is the name given to the cars with removable sliding-roofs which are making a bid for popularity.

It is estimated that at least 70 million sterling mark will be reached in orders and cash sales for cars varying from 125 to 3,000 as a result of the exhibition which is attracting crowds from all over Britain and the Continent and even distant parts of the Empire.—Ran

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Made from the purest milk of cows pastured in the home counties, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free and are simply and quickly made by the addition of boiling water only.

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INDIA'S POLITICAL PROBLEMS.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL THE SOLUTION.

U. P. LIBERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

The following are extracts from the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 6th U. P. Liberal Conference held at Agra on Monday, under the presidency of Pandit Gurtu:

On behalf of the Reception Committee well as on my own behalf I offer you a most cordial welcome to this once Imperial city, alas, now fallen on evil days. Time there was when Agra was a seat of Empires and of an Imperial Court, when it was a centre of wealth, civilization, of Art and Industries and it held the position of being one of the greatest city of the world. That honour is now gone, other places have wrested its crown and overshadowed its triumphs and it now lies low, poor and depressed in mourning or its past glory.

We are passing through critical times and there is a danger ahead which might dissolve all political lift in this country. H. E. the Vicery, only the other day, has drawn attention to it and indeed the danger is so obvious that every body realises it without being told of it, but no remedy has yet been found and the remedy seems to be as far away as ever.

The true principles which should govern communal relations are well known and do not admit of any doubt. They are perfect toleration in matters of conscience; absolute equality in the affairs of state. Three and half centuries ago there lived this city a ruler who preached and practised these principles in relation to roblems like ours. His work was misunderstood by contemporaries and destroyed by successors but time has vindicated its essential wisdom. In this city of his, it will be a just tribute to the memory of that great king if in dealing with the solution of communal questions you will allow your deliberations to be inspired by his ideals.

POISONING PUBLIC LIFE.

There is little that is new that can be said by way of suggestion on this thorny subject. But even at the risk of being misunderstood I must ask you to clear our minds of all cant. The policy of divide and rule, the extra territorial outlook of some of our country men the separate electorates may have some thing do with tension: I am not averse to their being appraised at their proper value. But one cannot shut his eyes to other certain important factors viz. the host of pseudo leaders with which the country at present abounds, the base prostitution of communal passions and prejudices for selfish ends and the mean and mischievious propaganda which is carried on in the press and from the platform in the name of religions and righteousness and which is poisoning the wells of public life.

[illegible] present are the questions of cow slaughter, and music before mosque which overshadow every thing else. But I regard them only as visible symbols of deep-seated mutual jealousies and distrust and as the unfortunate results of teachings past and present of false teachers and prophets of both communities. If the present unhappy strife is to be ended and communal amity is to be restored it can be done only by removing the root-cause of the disease and not merely by treating the temporary and changing symptoms and that is why I asked you to clear your mind of all cant.

DEFENCE OF INDIA.

After the communal question comes the problem of the defence of India by land and sea. The whole of Europe is literally an armed camp of hostile forces surcharged with jealousy and discontent. Asiatic states too have their ambitions and both in Europe and Asia Russia has its Bolshevik Programme. And then there is the great Pacific problem where American interests appear to clash with Japanese ambitions and the Chinese nationalism with both. One can never be sure when the next war may come but when it does come India will have to take an important part in it. What preparation is India making for such a contingency? Few amongst us rightly understand the questions of diplomacy, fewer still the questions of military strategy, and the our house, and we can not by our own efforts set things in order. But we can ourselves realise and make our people realise that if we Indians have rights, as undoubtedly we have which we are entitled to press for and demand we have also obligations, and the obligation to defend one's country, takes precedence over all rights and over all obligations.

We should do all we can to make our people physically fit and to create a martial spirit among them and above all to break down the barrier between the so-called military and non-military classes. Because any community which is not capable of bearing arms and undertaking defence is not only a source of shame and reproach but is a real danger to the country as a whole.

LIBERAL LONDEST POLICY.

On the question of Reforms for which this conference has been working, there is a practical unanimity amongst us.

That in the present state of our country the Liberal theory of politics is the soundest has been amply proved, and even our severest critics have borne witness to it by their deeds if not in their words. Yet our creed is not popular and our party does not command that support in the country which it deserves. As I have said our political theory is sound and our desire for the province and a number of workers inspir as of any other section of our countryman. What we lack are systematic organisation, intensity of zeal and missionary spirit. If we could have a network of Liberal Associations, alert and alive scattered throughout the province and a number of workers inspired, not with communal, but with national spirit and the zeal of the missionary, we can win the country to our cause in no time.

In the course of a lengthy presidential address, Pandit Gurtu referred to the political situation in the country which was passing through a period of controversies and unfortunate estrangement of feeling. India had never been so weak and helpless so divided and disunited as it was to-day.

Turning to the communal situation in the country he said that the unfortunate growth of suspicion, intol[illegible] and ill-will had given rise to a serious and disquieting situation, and was fast leading to a national crisis. The principle of divide and rule," though stoutly denied by Government was commonly accepted by both the communities. Anyhow a parting of the ways had been effected and the distance between the two communities began to be greater and greater. The end was not yet in sight, but it was almost unconsciously driving them to build up two nations in India, each self complete in all its organic functions and independent of the other, each striving to reach its undefined goal. A little thought would reveal the absudity and impracticability of such a course.

EDUCATED PERSONS RESPONSIBLE.

Continuing, the President endeavoured to dispel the notion that religious disturbances were due to fanaticism of ignorant masses, and said that the real centre of disturbance lay in that portion of society which had received the light of modern education. If left to themselves the instincts of the masses were as fraternal as ever before, and their heart was still sound. In the inter-communal struggle for posts and power, the educated classes felt that the would strengthen their hands if they could succeed in carrying the bulk of their respective communities. The motives that had moved the educated classes had not, however, moved the masses, for happily they did not hanker after Government posts. Their religious susceptibilities, it was true, could be aroused and liberty had been taken with them with impunity.

FOLLOW COMMONWELTH BILL.

Dealing with the question of separate electorates, the president said, that the principle was unsound and aggravated evil tendencie by woefully narrowing down the political outlook. It had not only estranged Hindus and Muslims but also different sections of Hindus as for example in Madras. Proceeding, the speaker said that a proper and satisfactory solution of the presene political problems lay in following the lines adopted in that Commonwealth of India Bill. Referring to the powers of the Secretary of State for India, Pandit Gurtu said he saw that the clear cut issue that had now arisen in an acute form was how soon the Indian administration to be released of the supposed control of British democracy. The first practical step was to effect a very substantial reduction in the powers of the Secretary of State.—Free Press.

PLEA FOR REVISING PRESENT CONSTITUTION

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA

AGRA, Oct. 13.

The United Provinces Liberal Conference passed a resolution yesterday to the effect that a revision of the present constitution was necessary, that India should be accorded Dominion status, that for the transitory period the Secretary of State for India in relation to the Government of India should occupy the position analogous to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in relation to the Dominions, that the Council of the Secretary of State should be abolished, and superintendence, direction and control of revenues and administration of British India be vested in the Governor-General-in-Council that while for the transitory period, the Governor-General should remain responsible to his Majesty's Government and British Parliament for foreign and political relations of the Government of India and for defence of the country, the Governor-General-in Council should be responsible to the legislature in the whole sphere of internal civil administration, that the provincial Governments should be responsible to their respective legislative councils and the Governors should be constitutional governors and that Indians should be trained for and freely admitted to all arms of defence.

Resolutions were also passed by the Conference deploring communal outbreaks in all parts of the country, urging the abolition of separate electorates, welcoming the appointment of Rt Hon. Srinivasa Sastri as Agent-General of the Government of India in South Africa, and urging on the Government the need for the strictest vigilance in the safeguarding of Indian interests in East Africa.

The next session of the Conference next year will be held at Jhansi.—Free Press.

PATIALA MAHARAJAH'S BIRTHDAY.

DURBAR AT CHAIL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CHAIL, Oct. 10.

His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala could not go down to Patiala on account of outbreak of cholera there, and, therefore, His Highness' Birthday Durbar was celebrated at Chail on the 6th October. The Durbar was held under a well-decorated shamiana and all the officials present in Chail presented their 'Nazars' and offered their homage to His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj. The whole city was gay and an unprecedented mirth and jolity was visible every where.

Rabindranath Tagore's Masterpiece

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COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY, 15th OCTOBER

Imperial Cinema LAMINGTON ROAD.

BENGAL'S NEW MINISTERS

PORTFOLIOS ASSIGNED

A Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary issued on Monday announces that the Hon. P. C. Mitter and the Hon. Nawab Musharuff Hussein assumed office of Ministers to the Bengal Government on October 10.

A Communique states:—Mr. Alexander Marr has succeeded Sir James Donald as Finance Member to the Bengal Government. The Hon. P. C. Mitter has been given the portfolios of Local Self-Government Agriculture and Industries excluding Excise. He has also been given the portfolio of Public Works.

The Hon. Nawab Musharuff Hussein is in charge of Education excluding European education, excise and registration. His Excellency the Governor has also allotted the business of the Legislative Department to the Hon. the Maharaja of Nadia.

Sir P. C. Mitter in a statement regarding the portfolios says that he had on another occasion to deal with the educational problems of the province, and he now holds the view that those problems can only be solved on national lines and by a Minister who is vouchsafed the great advantage of working in a calm atmosphere where the different political parties in the Council are willing to place the interests of the nation above those of parties. Unfortunately for the country that calm atmosphere seems to be lacking in the Council at the present moment.—A. P.

THE STOCK-HOLDERS' SCHEME

(Continued from page 6.)

itself of either one or the other? What are the facts? It is Bombay that has most stoutly opposed the share-holders' scheme. Would it have done it if its object was to ultimately get control of the Reserve Bank? Bombay financiers must be awfully stupid if they objected to the one scheme which could have given them all they wanted. Again, it was the Indian Merchants' Chamber, a body representative of Indian financial and commercial opinion, that first came forward with the proposal that the selection of Directors should vest in the elected members of the Assembly. They did not stipulate even for a certain number of these being Bombay men? Does any one seriously want to argue that the Indian Merchants' Chamber had the elected members of the Assembly under its thumb and hoped to get a majority of Bombay men? If not, does it not once more lead to the conclusion that Bombay if it wanted control, was most stupid in the methods by which it tried to get control of the Reserve Bank? Is not this an absurd conclusion to come to for the Indian commercial community of Bombay, which is, on all hands, admitted to be in the forefront in Indian trade industry and finance?

DELIBERATE MUD-SLINGING.

If my readers will carefully ponder over what I say above, they will easily see that these attacks on Bombay are deliberate mud-throwing in order to win over the layman to Sir Basil Blackett's latest scheme. The least reflection will show even a child that there can be no truth in the charge, as, otherwise, Bombay would have been the strongest supporter of the share-holders' scheme. It is an insult to the leading public men of this country to suggest that they can be led away by these puerile attempts at creating a jealousy against Bombay and can thus be made to support almost any scheme of control just to spite Bombay. Men like Mr. Srinivas Iyengar or Hala Lajpatrai or Mr. Jayakar are not children, and we have no donbt that they have already seen through these puerile tactics and treat them with the contempt they deserve.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr P J Athaide, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aden, vice Mr E Barnes reverting.

Mr Anant Krishna Asundi, to be Assistant Judge vice Mr N V Desai, confirmed as Judge and Sessions Judge.

Mr K L Punjabi, ICS, Assistant Collector, Surat, is appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officer, for a period of six months from November 1st, 1927.

Mr D V Vyas, ICS, on relief by Mr S H Covernton, ICS, to be Assistant Collector, Kanara, vice Mr U M Mirchandani, ICS, proceeding on leave.

Mr Vaman Bhivram Mardhekar to act temporarily as Collector of Dharwar vice Mr M Webb, ICS, pendign further orders.

Mr J C Ker, CIE, ICS, on return from leave, to be Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, vice Mr E W Perry.

During the absence of Mr R T Harrison, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, on leave or until further orders; the following appointments are made:—

(1) Mr D R H Browne, Acting Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, to act as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

(2) Mr. T A Andrew, to act as Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, as a temporary measure in addition to his own duties as Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railways).

Mr V M Muchandani, ICS, to act temporarily as Collector of Kanara, in addition to his own duties, from the date he takes over charge from Mr V B Mardhekar till relieved by Mr H D Baskerville, ICS.

Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Anant Palekar, MBE, to act temporarily as Collector of Belgaum, from the date he takes over charge from Mr G Monteath, ICS, till relieved by Mr M Webb. ICS.

Mr E W Perry, on relief, to act as Collector of Sukkur, vice Mr R B Ewbank, CIE, ICS, on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr G W McElhinny, ICS, to act temporarily as Collector of Sukkur from the date he takes over charge from Mr R B Ewbank, CIE. ICS till relieved by Mr E W Perry, ICS.

CUTCHEE PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

MAHA RAO'S PERMISSION SECURED

(From a Correspondent.)

MANDVI, (Cutch) Oct. 12.

A mass meeting of Cutchees held under the presidentship of Nagarseth Sakarchandbhai resolved to hold the second Cutchee People's Conference at Mandvi and make necessary preparations for the purpose. The meeting expressed its thanks to Mr. L. R. Tairsee for securing the Maharao's permission to hold this Conference.

APPLICANTS FOR TRAINING SHIP DUFFERIN

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

In reference to a Free Press message that the number of applicants for admission to the Training Ship H.M.S. Dufferin had fallen from 600 to 60 after the prescribed conditions were sent out in full to the original applicants, Captain Headlam, President of the Governing Body of the Training Ship, has written to the press that the applications received are 118 and the original applications were enquiries only.—Free Press.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

A Press Communique states:—

The total amount tendered was Rs. 5,02,65,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-15-0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-14 to [illegible] extent of approximately 13 1/2 per cent. Lower [illegible] rejected. The average rate of [illegible] was Rs. [illegible].—A. P.

"AGITATORS" BLAMED

AGENT'S COMMUNIQUE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway workshops were re-opened this morning. The Agent of the Railway in a communique says that over 8,000 men entered the shops but resorted to passive resistance as they did immediately before the closing of the shops a month ago. He says the agitators unsuccessfully attempted to persuade the whole workshop staff to refuse August wages as also the discharged men to refuse settlement. He adds that despite the Government of India communique of 7th instant the agitators pursuaded the men that persistence to refuse to work would induce the administration to re-employ the discharged men. The Agent concludes by saying that the discharged men have been dealt with generously and in paying the resisting men for the period of the closing of the shops the limit of lenient treatment has been reached. The trouble is confined to the workshops, and other staff at Kharagpur and elsewhere on the line are at work as usual.—A. P.

FLOOD RELIEF IN ORISSA

MR. ANDREWS CONFERS WITH MARWARIS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who came to Calcutta to discuss relief measures in the flooded tracts of Orissa with the Marwaris, stated that about 75,000 houses will have to be built and if sanitary measures could be adopted in reconstruction it would help to improve the village life of Orissa and raise the depressed classes out of their present miserable state.

Mr. Andrews has gone to Ranchi to see the Governor again and on return will formulate definite proposals for village reconstruction.—Free Press.

WORLD'S PRETTIEST AVIATOR.

NO NEWS ABOUT MISS ELDER'S PROGRESS

LONDON, Oct. 12.

New York.—Miss Elder is described as the world's prettiest aviator. She won two beauty prizes. She carries a well-equipped vanity bag and wears diamond rings for. She declared that she intended to descend at Paris "gorgeously gowned," and also a small Testament to remind her of her mother's prayers. Miss Elder, two years ago, married the airman Womack who trained her until recently she was able to secure the pilot's license.

Hitherto, there has been no news of the "American Girl's" progress since the liner sighted the seroplane in the western Atlantic last night. The American official meteorologist anticipates that the worst weather will be faced by an Atlantic fliers.

MISS GRAYSON SURPRISED.

The news of the flight has surprised Miss Frances Grayson who is preparing at Old Orchard (Maine) to fly to Copenhagen, but Miss Grayson is unperturbed by Miss Elder's start.—Reuter's Special.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE

BALANCE ON 30TH SEP.

The balance of gold standard reserve on 30th September in England amounted to £40,000,000 and was held in the following form:—

Cash at short notice £1,152 British Treasury Bills £8,905,648 other British and Dominion Government securities 28,851,466, gold £2,152,334.—A. P.

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PHENALGIN
CONQUEROR OF PAIN
which calms the jangled nervous system by reducing temperature and blood pressure. If the pains are caused by over indulgence in food or drink, Phenalgin will remove them just as promptly and just as certainly, without the least danger of depression or indigestion. It is
PROMPT, CERTAIN, SAFE
Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets by all chemists and stores, or direct from India French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd. P.O Box 480 Bombay and P.O Box 2139 Calcutta
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Manufacturing Chemists, LONDON & MITCHAM, ENGLAND

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If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.
ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)
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3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.
TESTIMONIAL.
Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D, B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to cure all of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all forms of impotency.

PROMOTING MUSLIM INTERESTS.

NEW ORGANISATION IN BOMBAY.

"ALL-INDIA MUSLIM FEDERATION" FORMED

BOMBAY, Oct. 12

A meeting of prominent Mussalmans of Bombay was held at Mr. Mahomed Ali Allabux's Office, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, this evening under the Chairmanship of Kazi Kabiruddin. Those present included Seth S. K. Barodawala, Mahomed Ali Allabux, Khan Bahadur K. I. Curtay, President, Jumma Masjid Board, Mr. Fateh Mahomed Maniar, Mr. A. S. Wali, Director, Memon Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Mahomed Hussain, Trustee Juma Masjid, Hakim Eashid Ahmed Khan and Maulana Anis Ahmed.

Maulana Anis Ahmed urged that an All-India Muslim Federation be established in Bombay for defending and promoting the Muslim interests in India.

The President remarked that it should first be considered whether the establishment of a new organisation was necessary.

Mr. Fateh Mahomed Maniar and Mr. A. S. Vali emphasised the necessity for the establishment of a new organisation under the prevailing new conditions in the country.

Mr. Maniar moved and Khan Bahadur Curtay seconded that a new organisation called the "All-India Muslim Federation" should be established in Bombay.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following objects of the federation were approved of:—

(1) Union of Indian Mussalmans.

(2) Defence and promotion of Muslim interests.

(3) Removal of misunderstanding between Government and Mussalmans.

(4) Maintenance of peace and order in India.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

The Chairman moved that a provincial Committee be appointed with power to add to its number and to frame rules and regulations. The proposal was unanimously agreed to. The committee was empowered to approach the local Government and the Government of India whenever necessary to promote the objects of the Federation. The following were appointed office-bearers of the provisional committee of the Federation:—

Chairman: Kazi Kabiruddin,

Vice-Chairman: Seth Sale Bhoy K. Barodawalla.

Secretaries: 1. Mahomedali Allah Bux, 2. Khan Bahadur K. I. Curtay, 3. A. S. Wali Bar-at-Law, 4. Fateh Mahomed Maniar, 5. Maulana Anis Ahmed.

It was settled that the Committee should meet within a fortnight for settling rules and regulations.—A. P.

BARODA RELIEF COMMITTEE NOT WOUND UP

DEWAN GIVES RS. 12,000

BARODA, Oct. 12.

The Dewan of Baroda has given a sum of Rs. 12,000 to the Baroda Central Committee. The report that the local relief committee is winding up its business, lacks confirmation. It is understood that the local committee will continue functioning till the original programme of relief is put into effect.—Free Press.

HEADACHES ARE CAUSED BY CONSTIPATION.

Get rid of the poisonous waste matter in your stomach and bowels. That is the way to cure headache.

Remember, too, that headache is only one of the many evil effects of Constipation. If your bowels do not act regularly, your whole system is poisoned.

There is one safe and certain way to keep the stomach clean, bowels active and blood pure, and that is the regular use of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Your nearest chemist sells Little Laxaliver Pills in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them. Get a bottle to-day! The pills are small and tasteless, and although they cleanse the system so thoroughly, they never gripe or cause pain. Full directions for use by men, women and children are given with every bottle.

Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.

CAUSE OF DELAY IN AMNESTY

MINISTER DECLINES TO RECOGNISE B. I. ASSN.

WILL LATTER JOIN CONGRESS?

(Through I. I. C. A.)

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 12.

It is reliably understood that deportations and fraudulent entrants are not contemplated. Delay in amnesty is due to the Indians' delay in giving assurance to the Minister. The Minister, it is understood, declined to recognise the British Indian Association, Transvaal, and advised unity in the single representative organisation, the Congress.

The British Indian Association, Transvaal, is considering the rejoining of the Congress.

The Congress made representations to Government: Firstly, that the Department of Interior (No. 90) forms once completed giving full personal history and movements need not be repeated on every occasion, but they need to be only supplemented; Secondly, since illegal entry into another province is made an offence, the security deposit of £10 should be waived, if the Immigration Officer is satisfied in respect of educational, commercial, professional and social standing of the applicant;

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 14TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that your character is determined and resolute, as a rule; though there are naturally some exceptions to it. You are also sentimental and notions and motions move you more than hard dry, and desiccated facts. That is, you would not ordinarily keep your bowels free, unless a doctor, konwing your habit of loading your stomach with a camel's-back load, gives you a good physic which will move you to the stern reality of the situation. You are very economical and frugal, and believing that little savings make a huge pile in time, you take to it with vengeance and succeed in your attempts, just like the famous "Mustard King" of Corton who built his residence, Clyffe House, out of "the mustard that people left on their plates"! This is an honest means of making money, and there's no shame in it, for he acted his part well in utilising the articles which wiseacres thought to be useless, justifying the poet's ideal.

"Honour and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, and there all the honour lies."

You should ignore the gibes and taunts of a critical world, for the world is always considered to be a 'two-edged sword' which cuts both ways. For, has it not been truly said by a wise man of the East (not of the West, mind you: pearls of divine wisdom generally are to be found in the Eastern waters only) that "the rich man who lives without ostentation and dresses simply as befits a sensible man, cannot escape the swords of their tongues, for he is called 'a wretch' who grudges the spending of money on his own comforts. But, were he to decorate his mansion and put on an elegant dress, still he would be driven to distraction with their sneering insinuations as to his having feminine tastes."

Thirdly, proceedings of the Immigration Appeal Board should be public and published; Fourthly, should the information of the Immigration Office differ from the information received from India the appeal board should decide. Government has conceded points one and two, but has refused 3 and 4.

Mr. Sorabji Rustomji, the Congress stalwart, prior to his departure from Durban to visit India was presented a purse of 500 guineas, which he generously made over to the Natal Congress.

CANADA'S CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

IMMIGRATION RESOLUTION REFERRED BACK

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Winnipeg.—In the Conservative Convention, the regulation dealing with immigration has been referred back to the Resolutions Committee after a Winnipeg delegate had moved the deletion of the words "Oriental Exclusion" and substitution of the words, "exclusion of races incapable of ready assimilation." Sir George Foster suggested that there might be more courteous way of expressing Canada's feeling towards so large a proportion of world's population.—Reuter.

IDEAL OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

HYDERABAD'S WORTHY TRADITION

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Oct. 12.

"It is from the Indian states that we look for an ideal of Hindu-Muslim unity to be sent out" said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressing the students of the Government City College, Hyderabad this morning. While coming from the Simla Unity Conference which ended in a fiasco she had longed to see a handful of persons of different communities cherishing that ideal. She was very happy to see her wish fulfilled in Hyderabad.

The Asafjahi dynasty had always maintained that ideal, she continued, and Mir Osman Ali Khan, their worthy descendent, had inherited it in a great degree. It was 24 hours ago, she informed the audience, that she had received a message of unity from His Exalted Highness, which was a guiding factor in his rule. One knowledge transcending all knowledge, she said, was that of unity which formed the foundation of nationhood and without which we were no better than beasts in the fields and dogs in the streets. Concluding, Mrs. Naidu exhorted the students to maintain the ideal of brotherhood and unity.—A. P.

SIR CLEMENT HINDLEY

PROTEST AGAINST RETENTION OF HIS SERVICES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

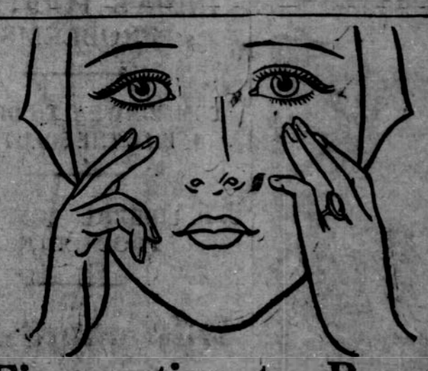
The announcement of the extension of the tenure of office of Sir Clement Hindley, as the Chief Commissioner for Railways, was discussed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber yesterday and it was resolved to protect against the extention on the ground that it seriously affected the Indianisation of the Railway Board if senior officers are to be given extensions thus prolonging the period of waiting of Indian members of the service for their turn in ordinary course of promotion.—Free Press.

DEMAND FOR MAJORITY ON CINEMA COMMITTEE

INDIAN MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATION

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have, it is stated, resolved upon a representation to the Government of India demanding a majority of Indians on the Cinema Committee instead of an equal number and urging the exclusion from the terms of reference question of encouragement of Empire films. The Committee demand that encouragement if any should be given to Indian films only.—Free Press.



Finger tips to Beauty

Here's the sure way to a beautiful complexion. To-night when you go to bed take a little pure Mercolized Wax and gently massage it in with the finger tips. Then while you sleep the Wax will be gently and imperceptibly dissolving away the microscopic atoms of old, worn out cuticle which have been clogging up the pores and making your skin seem so dull and muddy. You'll wake in the morning to find the fresh, clear skin, which was growing underneath all the time, has at last got the chance Nature meant it to have.

You'll be surprised at the difference even one night will make. Keep up the treatment for a few days and you will realise how needless are artificial aids if you only keep the skin clear in this simple, natural way. Just ask any chemist for a small jar of ordinary, pure Mercolized Wax. It is usually sold in two sizes.

MERCOLIZED WAX
DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

"Worthreading Book"

Mr. Bomanji Behramji Desai, Proprietor, The Herschel Astrological Hall, Dadar, Bombay, writes on 22-11-1926:—"I have read your "Miracles of Healing and Magic Cures," which has given me entire satisfaction, and it is a very interesting and worthreading book."

Dr. K. T. Ramasami, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., "The Indian Academy of Science, Kizhanattam writes on 20-11-1926:—"The book "Miracles of Healing and Magic Cures" is very interesting and useful."

This book contains Mesmerie and Hypnotic cures for diseases Talismans to cure diseases methods of prolonging longevity, water healing breath healing, cure by yogic exercises, wonderful yogic simple herbal recipes and cures for very many diseases, several preventives, various hints and secrets of health culture, water and air tonics, cure by music, laughter, devotion and breathing exercises, spiritual healing and cure by prayer. Price 0-12-0.

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That Ulcerated Leg
will heal up when the blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture

"My Leg is now well."
Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."
Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.
Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.
Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta & Rangoon.

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PERFUME
THE SCENT OF ARABY.
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SHEM-EL-NESSIM VANISHING CREAM
Preserves the perfect smoothness of the finest skin, and, used daily with Shem-el-Nessim Face Powder, will enable you to look your best always—whatever the weather.
You will also enjoy Shem-el-Nessim Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Hair Lotion, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powder, Powder Leaf Books, Toilet Water, Dental Cream, Cachous, Sachets.
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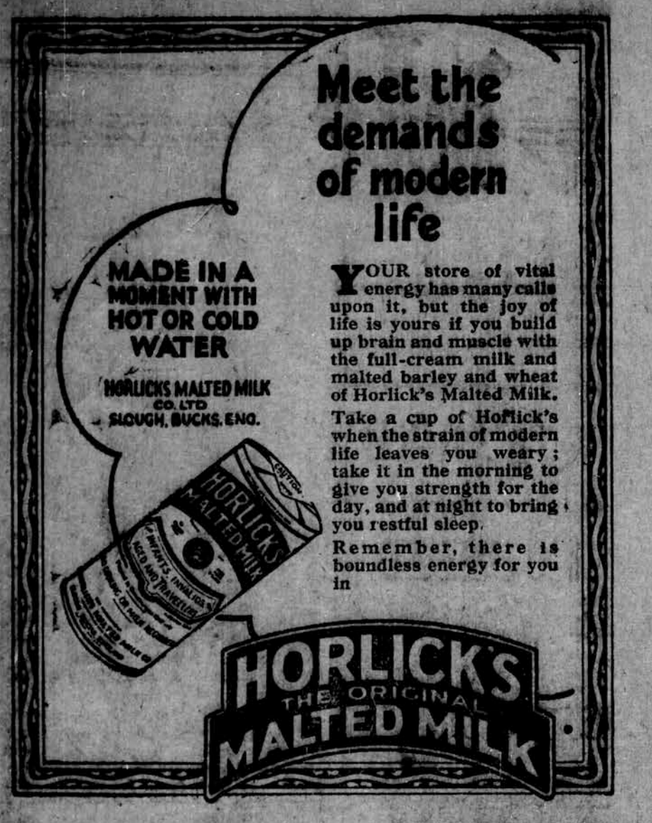
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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.
YOUR store of vital energy has many calls upon it, but the joy of life is yours if you build up brain and muscle with the full-cream milk and malted barley and wheat of Horlick's Malted Milk.
Take a cup of Horlick's when the strain of modern life leaves you weary; take it in the morning to give you strength for the day, and at night to bring you restful sleep.
Remember, there is boundless energy for you in
HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Tired Nerves

When you have no energy and you are easily tired it is the sign that your nerves are starving for want of nourishment.

Stimulants and drugs will not restore your nerves and renew your energy. These do more harm than good. Only the nerve restoring nourishment obtained from food will build up your nerves and give you perfect health.

The food which is richest in nerve restoring nourishment is "Ovaltine" Tonic Food Beverage which supplies that nourishment in a highly concentrated and easily digestible form.

Drink "Ovaltine" after a day's hard work. It will banish fatigue, restore your nerves and give renewed energy and vitality.

Prepared from malt, milk and cocoa—the best of Nature's Tonic Foods. There is nothing just as good or so delicious in taste. Untouched by hand.

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Send this Advt. and mention the name of paper.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the judgment has been passed in the case against the Mahajan Association Ltd., the E. I. C. Association has come in for a good deal of criticism both in Gujarati and English newspapers. I shall beg leave to give here a brief history of the evolution of the said Association.

In the days of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association which was functioning till the close of the year 1918, all its Directors were Europeans, except perhaps one or two Indians admitted on sufferance more or less, who only formed a minority and could not therefore make themselves felt in the general conduct of that Association.

The Indian members of the Trade, being dissatisfied, formed a rival Association, on parallel lines and principles, called the Bombay Cotton Exchange, which diverted a substantial part of business from the Bombay Cotton Trade Association.

These rival Associations were functioning till the end of 1918, when they both were superceded by the Cotton Contracts Board, called into being by the Government as an emergency measure, and in order to enable the Cotton Trade to tide over the great crisis, with which it was confronted, in March and April, 1918; on account of violent fluctuations in the price of cotton. The Government at the outset had made it quite clear, that the Cotton Contracts Board was only a temporary body, and was therefore supposed to function till the Trade could evolve a competent Association of its own, which could take charge of its own affairs.

The Cotton Contracts Board functioned from 1919 to middle of 1922 and introduced the Clearing House. The Committee of the Cotton Contracts Board, had drawn up a draft constitution of an Association which was meant to succeed the Contracts Board, and was also meant to be invested with certain statutory powers from the Governments of Bombay and of India. This draft constitution was passed by the Cotton Contracts Board by majority, in spite of opposition from the Indian members.

The Government of Bombay had already approved the draft, and recommended the same to the Government of India for favour of its approval; so as to inflict on the Cotton Trade of Bombay, an accomplished fact. But be it said to the credit of the Government of India that wiser counsels prevailed there, so that the Draft Constitution was not only rejected as ill-conceived and inadequate; but was returned to the Bombay Government with something like a snub in the form of a covering letter, in which the Government of India had laid down their policy in clear and unambiguous terms.

Further the Government of India sent to Bombay the Hon. Mr. C. A. Innes, its member of the Department of Commerce, to help the C. C. Board and the Cotton Trade in forming an association. The far-sighted statesmanship and the broad and liberal outlook of the Government of India, in relation to the Cotton Trade can best be judged from the following single instance, that while it has mentioned four important sections of the Cotton Trade, which should be given the right of electing their representatives and Directors; it has not lost sight of the brokers interested in Kutcha Khandies, or Kutcha Americans, whose operations the Government of India have held to be similar to rail-gambling and wagering contracts. But in order to give those brokers, who deal merely in futures, a chance to join the new Association it is even suggested that such members, can be admitted as Associate members, paying a deposit of a thousand rupees and can work as sub-brokers, and can enjoy the majority of the advantages of the membership of the new Association and it is further laid down, that such Associate members, can also be given the right of electing two Directors to the Board.

The East India Cotton Association of today has been formed on the noble principles of democratic constitution, and has fully complied with all the essential conditions, laid down by the Government of India.

The East India Cotton Association has an Indian Chairman, Indian Vice-Chairman, Indian Manager or Secretary, majority of Indian Directors, and also of Indian representatives. Its rules, regulations, bye-laws, and every other chief or little item of its work is being settled, by a majority of Indian members. The Directors, Chairman and representatives are being elected every year. All the sections of the trade are being fairly represented, and it will therefore be quite obvious, that the remarks, and criticism, which are being levelled at the said Association, are nothing but frivolous.

As regards the removal of restriction of trading hours, it can easily be explained on the ground, that non-members, dealing with the members of the Association in order to escape their liability, arising from cotton transactions, have even argued, that they should not pay the loss, as the transaction was done out of time. This mentality will explain one of the reasons why the restriction has been withheld, and there is nothing more behind it, as is being suggested from certain quarters.—

Yours etc.

KANJI GORDHANDAS BUDDHADEV.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

INDIAN SOCCER TEAM FOR SOUTH AFRICA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the 9th August, 1926, I circulated to the Press in India a letter which I addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Indian Olympic Association, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, and to other Sporting Associations in India.

Up to now no reply has been received from these bodies.

At the last Executive Meeting of my Association I was directed to write and ask you to be kind enough to public the attached letter.

For your information I may say that the visit of a representative soccer team from India to this country will certainly strengthen the bonds which link us in this Sub-Continent with the Mother Country. Continent with the Mother Country.—Yours etc.

A. SOOKDEO
Hon. Secretary.

Durban, Sept. 9.

THE LETTER.

9th August

To the Hon. Secretary,
Indian Olympic Association,
Care Deccan Gymkhana, POONA.

Dear Sir,

I have been directed by the Council of my Association which represents organised Indian Soccer in South Africa through its affiliated Associations and their Sub-Associations and Clubs to convey to you their official thanks of Indian Sportsmen of South Africa for the generous help and treatment meted out to Christopher's South African Indian Sporting Contingent which toured India during 1921|2. Although that Contingent was not an official one but nevertheless those that organised it and composed it are all well known Indian Sportsmen and in fact Mr. Emmamally one of the promoters with Mr. Albert Christopher is the present Treasurer of this Association. I have also been directed to send you an official and formal invitation that you send out to this country a team to play Association Football during the 1927 Season; our Season here begins in April and ends in September. The tour will probably take three months to accomplish, that is visit, say land at Durban proceeding to Pietermaritzburg, Ladysmith in Natal and then on to Johannesburg, Pretoria in the Transvaal, from there to Kimberley, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, in the Cape Province and from there back to Durban. Of course this arrangement is provisional. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the benefits of such a tour as I am sure you will agree with me when I say that these ties with Mother India should be strengthened as nothing more will do this than the exchanging of such visits, your body being the one that toon the initiative of financing and see through to a successful end the tour of Mr. Christopher's Contingent, my Committee felt it should address you in the motter and forward a copy of this letter to the other centres like Calcutta, Delhi, that extended hospitality to our men when they last visited India in 1921-22.

If there are any other conditions or details that you wish to ask or wish for, please let me know I shall be very pleased to place them before my Committee of forward them.

Kindly let me hear at your earliest convenience.—Yours etc.

Hon. Secretary.

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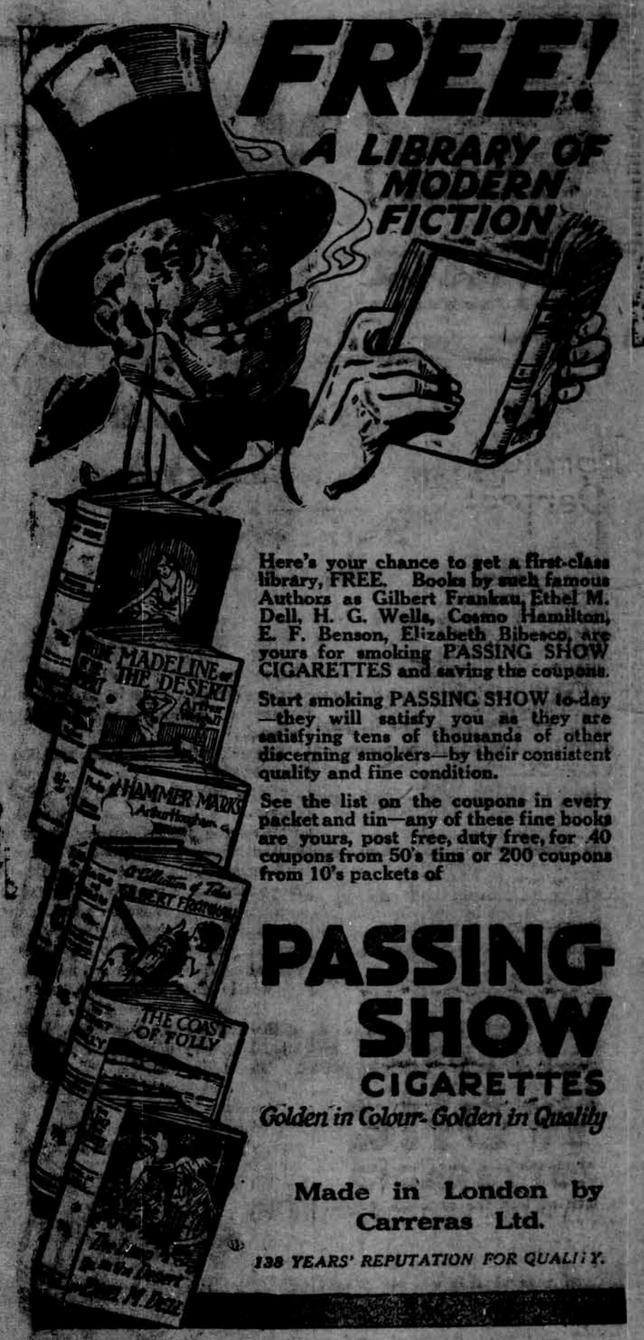

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Daventry had returned. First had come a wire: "All well, returning immediately," and quickly on its heels came the lad himself, modestly full of joy at the success of his mission.

"It was just a plain attempt with the prince.

He had instant audience with the prince.

"It was just a plain attempt to blackmail your Highness." he said. "I demanded proofs of the alleged marriage, and there was several days' delay while she got into communication with her solicitor. At last I was able to arrange an interview with him. An utter outsider he was, too, as I saw at a glance. Still no certificate, no proof of any kind emerged. I then suspected that they were playing for time, and I got busy. I employed an enquiry agent to find out all about the woman Louise Bolton. He earned his fee, I will say. What he discovered put the tin hat on her little show. She was a married woman, being the wife of the man of law, the so-called solicitor, who was unqualified, and acted merely as a clerk in the certain law office, where, I presume, he had learned a certain amount of legal jargon with which he had at our first interview endeavoured to intimidate and impress me. Nothing doing in that line, though! Then, at the last moment, finding the whole thing a frost, she tried to bring forward some absurd statement that you ---your Highness---were an imposter."

"Ah! And what grounds had she to support such a wild assertion as that?" asked His Highness.

"Well, it was rather peculiar. I realy believe she thought herself speaking the truth this time. She said she knew not who you were, but you certainly were not Prince Digvizay Roya, whom she knew too well to be hoodwinked as easily as the rest of the world appeared to be. And she stuck to it, in spite of everything".

"And what happened then?" asked the prince, leaning his head on his hand.

"I left her to it, and laughed the idea to scorn. Is it likely, I asked her, that of the hundreds of people who meet you daily, someone would not have---discovered the fact if there had been anything wrong. Of course, the thing is ridiculous. Your Highness will pardon my mentioning these absurd chimeras of the woman's brain, but you asked me to tell you, and------"

"Quite right, I asked you. And after that, what happened?"

"She kept on saying that she had found you out by the feel of your hand that day--do you remember---at Victoria Station? She said she knew the feel of Dick's hand like her own glove, and the hand you gave her was certainly not Dick's, being much smaller and softer. Of ourse, the woman's mad. She wanted, oh:--some absurd sum of money running into the hands of pounds---will you believe it?,--to keep her mouth shut."

"And what did you say to that?" asked His Highness.

"I said, in effect, to that Nix! Nothing doing," said Daventry. "Also I told them both that I should take steps to make the lady prove her words. They were both badly frightened. The man knew just enough of law to be afraid of it, so I produced the paper the Resident had written---you know--and got them both to sign it. Here it is, sir. And that's that," ended Daventry, with his own infectious smile.

"Do you remember telling us, the professor and I, that you could 'talk' on any subject, or none at all. Your talking has stood us in good stead."

And, that, so it seemed, was indeed that. One anxiety removed.

"I would have been here a week ago," proceeded Daventry, "only that I turned aside and went to Geneva to see Bryan. He is getting better."

"Getting better!" repeated the prince, leaning forward tensely. "He hasn't been ill, has he?"

"Very seriously ill!" said Daventry. "I thought they would have written to your Highness. It was appendicitis, and he was rushed into a nursing hom- and operated upon at once. He sent salaams and dutiful messages and all that. I happened to arrive there just after he had regained consciousness. He seemed still a bit hazy and etherish!"

Bryan ill! Operated upon, and in a nursing home!

"How did you hear of it?" asked the prince.

"I read in the daily paper of the arrival of His Highness the Rajah of Bhavagpore in London. Thinking, naturally, that Bryan was with them. I went to their hotel to call, and was told about Bryan's sudden illness. The Rajah was frightfully sorry to have to leave Bryan behind, but his engagements were all made, and there was no help for it, He was in good hands. Excellent doctors, and the nurses were most kind. So I rushed to Geneva from Marseilles. I wish I could have stayed longer. I nearly missed the boat as it was."

"And you saw him?" said the prince.

"Just for half an hour. The operation had been delayed, after all, owing to some perfectly good reason which I forget, though

Photo: P.P.A.
Miss Ercedes Gleitze who swam the English Channel in 15-1/2 hours recently, ina characteristic pose.

the nurse explained it to me, and when I arrived he was in a state of dreamy unreality--the effects of ether and chloroform. He knew me, though."

"And he sent me no letter---no message by you----nothing?" questioned the prince.

"Nothing!" answered Daventry. "Though I fail to see how the chap could, you know. I don't think he realised my actual presence until I was gone again."

Flame felt as though a door had been slammed in her face. In ordinary ways no letter from Bryan would be allowed to reach His Highness of Rajistan; others would see to that; but such a heaven-sent chance of sending a few lines with Daventry, and he had not taken it! He could have poured himself out on paper for her, in the sure knowledge that it would reach her hands safely.

Daventry produced a paper--an English picture paper.

"I saw this later!" he said. "It is of a date a week later than that of my visit to Bryan. I must say old Bryan has kept it dark."

He held it out to the prince, his finger marking a certain spot.

"The engagement is announced of Miss Barbara Lanyon, daughter of the late Cyril Lanyon, Esq., and niece of Sir Dilfred Lanyon, Bart., of Eckersley Hall, Bucks, and Green Street, W., and Bryan, only son of the late Sir Amerley and Lady Carr."

For a long time the Maharaja started at the stark announcement, while Daventry, murmuring an apology, left the room in answer to some small demand.

So Bry[illegible] was to marry Barbara!

Bryan [illegible] cast her off, had found her impossib[illegible] is thought it was which, like a cancer, are into Flame's heart.

Yet he had been wise, according to his lights.

How was it? East to east, and youth to youth. Eagle mates with eagle; and wren with wren. The words went through her head like a brazen clangour.

"Oh, Bryan! Bryan!"

With hands thrown upwards, clasped pathetically on emptiness, Prince Digvizay Roya sank to the floor in a dead faint.

And there, coming in a few minutes later, Durgadhas found his master.

BOY SLAVE TRAFFIC.

HOW LADS ARE HOUNDED TO CRIME.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPOSURES

BENCH'S BURNING INDICTMENT.

"The slave driver who takes a boy of eighteen at two shillings a week and loses his jewellery or anything else will get no Sympathy from me", declared Justice Rice delivering judgment in an interesting case reproduced here from John Bull". The Judge further said. "I am not countenancing a felony in any sense of the word when I say that, but I will not tobrate a charge against a boy in such circumstances.'

When we read our Dickens to-day, or read of the work done by Shaftesbury and Wilberforce and other apostles of humanity, we are apt to congratulate ourselves complacently on the progress we have made.

We cannot imagine a twentiethcentury chimney sweep applying for a workhouse boy as apprentice and retorting to the suggestion that young boys had been smothered in chimneys: "Boys is werry obstinate and werry lazy, and there's nothing like a good blaze to make 'em come down with a run."

We cannot imagine such cruelty to-day. Boys are no longer exploited as slaves used to be—in England. We send them out of the country to be exploited elsewhere.

"Slave traffic" is the phrase used by District Justice Rice of Leitrim. "I cannot possibly see how the English Government should tolerate such slave traffic between that country and this," said the Justice.

DUMPING BOYS INTO TEMPTATION

He was referring to the case then before him. A lad of eighteen named Edward Fitzgerald was charged with larceny of a bicycle, a watch and certain articles of jewellery from his employer, one Maguire of Lisgarwan, Co. Leitrim.

The boy was English, and the circumstances under which he had journeyed to the Free State certainly call for full publicity. It was stated in Court that he had been "apprenticed to farming," and that he ran away from his job while his employer was absent, rode the stolen bicycle to a distant town where was a railway station, sold the cycle there, and was thus able to make his way back to Liverpool.

He was traced and taken back to the Free State, and the district Justice before whom he was taken was naturally curious as to how he reached Ireland in the first place.

The police superintendent told him that "the probation officer, Cross-well Street, Liverpool, sent the boy on condition that the farmer paid him two shillings a week. The officer added, undoubtedly the boy was in a very bad situation, and I suppose he was tempted."

Later the Justice asked another pointed question with regard to the dumping of such boys in the Free State by English probation officers.

JUDGE'S VITRIOLIC COMMENTS.

He wanted to know if it was a prevalent custom, only to receive the answer from the superintendent: "Very much so, sir. . . We have had several such cases!. . .I suppose the way they look at it is, they are only too delighted to get rid of them!"

The Justice's final comments were vitriolic. We commend them to the notice of all whom they may concern on this side of the Irish Sea.

"The slave-driver who takes a boy of eighteen at two shillings a week and loses money and jewellery or anything else will get no sympathy from me," he said. "I am not countenancing a felony in any sense of the word when I say that, but I will not tolerate a charge against a boy such circumstances.

"The man employing a boy at two shillings a week deserves the very worst. he boy is discharged."

They are brave words. Justice is empered with mercy. But what about e people who sent the boy to the "bad situation," which, according to the police nelt temptatiin to him?

For it must be observed that his case not an isolated one. We have already ven the statement of the police superintendent that the custom of sending over boys to the Free State under such conditions is "very prevalent." They had several such cases.

MAGISTERIAL CONDEMNATION.

Some of the cases known to the John Bull representative who reported the foregoing case were actions taken by English boys to recover payment of their wages—the two shillings a week—that aroused the magistrate's ire, the evidence being that even this miserable sum was kept back from them.

Others were charges against the boy who were "in bad situations and were tempted" for larcenies.

One case came before a Dublin magistrate some two months ago. It was that of an English boy who had run away from his Leitrim master and carried with him certain stolen property.

Like his country colleague, the Dublin magistrate spoke in strong terms of condemnation of a system, the working of which bred such scandals.

Be it remembered that it is no scarcity of native labour which causes the boys to be sent over. Unemployment and distress are rampant, in Co. Leitrim particularly.

It is one of the scheduled "congest districts" which had to receive special attention from the Free State Government in the winters of 1925 and 1926, and in these two years a grant of £10,000 was spent on relief works in Leitrim.

USELESS PROTESTS.

That is the condition of life these boys are sent out to face. The farmers to whom the boys go are, for the most part smallholders who find it difficult to make both ends meet. The busy season is from spring until harvest is gathered in, and it is then they find cheap labour useful.

During the slack winter season it often happens that the boy's wages are not paid, and because of that, in many cases, they have taken to a criminal career "on the road."

At Longford Circuit Court one such boy, John Gill, was charged with a criminal offence against a girl of eight, and he told the Court that he had been brought over to work for a farmer who, after a short time, had dispensed with his services, with the result that he had taken to the road and to crime.

In some cases the boys are left in hospitals or workhouses by their employers, who wash their hands of all responsibility. Protests have been made by newspapers and public men against the practice of importing these boys and then casting them as a charge on the rates, but protests have apparently no effect.

BRITISH BOY SLAVES.

Here is a passage from a leading article in the "Leitrim Observer."

"From time to time delicate boys are brought into Leitrim as cheap labour from English schools within brief periods of their arrival are cast on the roadside and finally have to be kept in our public institutions or buried after they have become delicate and die at the expense of the rates, "because the importers when they have put them in hospital say that they are unable to bury them."

It is not merely that there is a risk of the imported cheap labour becoming a charge on the rates that is making the Free Staters kick. It is also that these boys are sent over, irrespective of character.

It is a scandal that boys who may have erred in England should be shipped to what is, to them, a foreign land and condemned to any form of slavery. No more English boys ought to be sent on Irish farms for two shillings per week (when it is forthcoming), or be forced to take the roads or to crime or into the workhouse, the hospital, or the graveyard.

Let the Free State farmers pay more and employ their own people who badly need employment. We cannot free the blacks and tolerate the enslavement of our own.

"Germania" the aeroplane in which the German aviator Koennecke and his party are flying to San Franscisco via Japan. The machine gave the fliers much trouble indeed, resulting in the airmen's detention in Baghdad much to their disappointment.

FETES IN JAPANESE LIFE

MOCK JOYA.

"TABEZOME."

Eating is one of the most important occupations of humanity, so when the Japanese baby is one hundred and twenty days old, he is given the fete of "Tabezome" or "eating for the first time."

Of course, at this tender age he can not eat solids, but on the day of "Tabezome" he is fed with tiny morsels of food. The fete is a prayer that he will grow rapidly, an dnever will lack food during his life says a writer in the "Japan Times."

The ceremonial features of this fete have been lost in recent years, but in the old households it still is held, though in a simple and unpretentious way. As on other occasions of family rejoicing, relatives and close friends are invited to share in the happy festivity.

MINIATURE DINING TABLE.

A set of table utensils, including bowls for rice and soup, a little table, dishes and chopsticks is prepared especially for the baby. If the baby is a boy every such utensil is red, inside and out, the tiny table and miniature bowls are of red lacquer. But if the baby is a girl, all utensils are red inside and black outside. In case of the table, the top is red and the sides black. It is not known exactly how and when this custom governing colors according to the sex originated.

In the Kwansai district and many provinces "Kanagashira'i (the gurnard) is the fish offered to the baby on this occasion. He does not eat it, but the fish has to be put on his table. When that particular fish is out of season, a dried and preserved one is used. In some rural fish mongers' shops one or two of this preserved fish always is kept in stock and rented out whenever "Tabezome" is held in the households of patrons.

RED RICE.

On the table offered to the guests, Kanagashira usually is not placed, and in its place comes "Tai" (Red Porgy.) "Sekihan" (Red rice) is the main feature of the banquet for friends.

When all are ready, the mother or some times the grandmother of the baby takes him on her knee and sits in front of the tiny, red table. As the guests seat themselves, the mother thanks all for the kind interest shown to the baby and taking up the little chopsticks picks up a grain or two of rice and puts it into the baby's month. Then all present say "Omedeto." The baby has eaten solid food, and has taken a firm hold upon life. This ends the ceremony and the baby is carried away to another room.

"Tabezome" also is significant, because it is the first time the mother attends such a party after the birth of the baby. She had been considered impure for seventy-five days, and "Tabezome" is her first formal appearance before guests. Formerly on the seventy-fifth day, a service of purifying the mother was held by a Shinto priest, but this custom is seldom observed now.

The baby has eaten a solid food, the mother is no longer unclean, so there is rejoicing on "Tabezome" Day.

THE SONGS OF RADHA.

1. AT DUSK

(BY SAROJINI NAIDU.)

Krishna Murari my radiant Lover
Cometh, O comrades, haste.
Bring vermeil and perfumes my limbs to cover,
Saffron and sandal-paste;
Bring shining garments for my adorning,
Blue of the dusk and rose of the morning,
Gold of the flaming noon;
Give me a breast-band of gems that shimmer
Making the lamps of the stars grow dimmer,
Girdle and fillet of pearls whose glimmer
Shameth the "Shrawan" moon.
Krishna Murari my radiant Lover
Cometh. O sisters, spread
Bud and ripe blossom his couch to cover,
Silver and coral-red;
With garlands of green boughs the doorways darken...
Is that his flute-call sisters, hearken...
Why tarrieth he so long?
Like pipul leaf doth my shy heart shiver,
Like rippling waves do my faint limbs quiver
Softly, O Jamuna, love's sweet river,
Sing thou our bridal song.

II. AT DAWN.

All night my heart its lonely vigil kept,
Listening for thee, O Love, all night wept...
Where went thy errant footsteps wandering,
Sweet Ghanashyam, my king?
My bridal veils are flung upon the floor,
My bridal garlands droop across the door,
The buds that on my bed their fragrance spilt
Grief-scattered wane and wilt.
O Flute-player," how swiftly dost thou tire
Of thine own gladness and thine own desire!

(Contnued in column 5)

(Contnued from column 6)

Couldst thou not find upon my yearning breast
Thy rapture and thy rest'?
Whose are the fingers that like amorous flocks
Roam the ambrosial thickets of thy locks?
Ah! whose the lips that smite with sudden drouth
The garden of my mouth'?
What shall it profit to revile or hate
Thy fickleness, her beauty or my fate,
Or strive to tear with black and secret art
Thine image from my heart?
Without thy loveliness my life is dead.
Love, like a lamp with golden oils unfed...
Come back, come back from thy wild wandering,
Sweet Ghanashyam, my king!

—"Modern Review"

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